

**CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.**

**COUNTY OFFICERS.**

Sherriff	Wm. R. Chalkley
Corr.	Wm. R. Chalkley
Recorder	Wm. R. Chalkley
Treasurer	Wm. R. Chalkley
Prosecutor	Wm. R. Chalkley
Judge of Probate	Wm. R. Chalkley
Clk. Com.	Wm. R. Chalkley
Surveyor	Wm. R. Chalkley

**SUPERVISORS.**

Grove Township	Thos. Wakely
South Branch	Edw. Head
Swamp Creek	Wm. R. Chalkley
Maple Forest	P. Hoyt
Springfield	Geo. W. Jones
Blaine	J. J. Higgins
Center	W. H. Hickey
Center	W. H. Hickey

# A MICHIGAN TRAGEDY

## MILLIONAIRE LUMBERMAN AND A FAMILY KILLED.

bloody deed by S. B. Minchell at Pentwater Assailed Alleged Oppression by the Millionaire, and Fear that His Family Would Live in Poverty.

**Story of the Crime.**  
The most appalling sextuple crime in the history of Western Michigan occurred at Pentwater Thursday night. As a result William B. O. Sands was dead, with his right arm missing and S. B. Minchell, his wife and three children are dead at their home.

The whole is the work of Minchell, who made an attempt to assassinate Sands and then returned home and shot every member of his family dead. After completing his bloody work he turned the weapon upon himself and sent a bullet into his brain.

Mr. Sands, who had been at work in the office of the Sands & Maxwell Lumber Company, started for home at 8:30. When within a few rods of his house a man began firing at him with a rifle. Sands tried to get to the nearest house. The assassin followed and fired as he ran. Mr. Sands ran into the yard, and was chased around the building until five shots in all had been sent after him. Then the assassin disappeared in the darkness. Sands was found a moment later. Three out of the five shots had penetrated his right arm and the fourth had inflicted a flesh wound in his leg. The arm was so badly shattered amputation was decided upon, though the physician informed the family that the operation would probably prove fatal. Sands was 65 years old and his recovery was unlooked for. He died Friday evening.

Not until morning was the identity of the assassin known. S. B. Minchell, an insurance agent and attorney, who made a specialty of collecting bad debts, had had some words with Sands over a business transaction, and suspicions were entertained that he might be the man. Officers called at his home to make an investigation, but were unable to gain admission. They concluded the family was away from home, and did not try to force an entrance then. With the circumstances pointing more toward the theory that Minchell was the assassin, it was decided to place him under arrest. Then, as he, no one answered the rappings, and the front door was broken down. The sight that presented itself almost froze the intruders' blood. Mrs. Minchell and her husband and daughter, Ruby, were found dead in the sitting room. The two little boy babies lay dead in their bed, all pierced with bullets.

Minchell three years ago lived in Chicago. His family were well known and popular. His daughter, Ruby, had a class in music, and was considered a competent instructor. Minchell was a lay reader of the Episcopal Church. He was a devoted man, but of quarrelsome disposition, and several times had trouble with neighbors and business clients. Some time ago in an altercation with the postmaster he is said to have threatened that official's life.

Temporary insanity was at first suspected, but it now appears the crime was premeditated and deliberate. From a letter written by Minchell it is proved that Minchell contemplated the tragedy two months ago. Fear of want and poverty for his family is the excuse offered.

In the letter he told a Chicago friend should his family survive, him he hoped the friend would look after them, knowing that at the time of writing he was yet undecided as to whether or not he should murder the family.

Minchell left another long letter, the gist of which was that Sands had promised him all of the company's business and now demanded one-third of the commission. Minchell was badly involved and extreme love for his family prompted him to kill them rather than see them suffer.

Mr. Sands was 55 years of age. It was expected he would have been chosen a delegate to the Republican national convention had he lived.

In a letter addressed to A. Williams, Rookery building, Chicago, Minchell said he had allowed himself to be allowed out of the swim and had become a detriment to his friends and was incapable of helping his family. He referred in detail to the good qualities of members of his family and declares that their home relations were most happy, although he was the victim of overmastering business troubles and anxieties. He felt, he said, that the resolution which led pauper fathers to kill their pauper-children was Spartan-like and that no one not so situated could realize the situation.

Samuel B. Minchell came to Chicago about ten years ago. He had previously been a justice of the peace in Colorado. He had little success as a lawyer beyond becoming the salaried attorney of the Woman's Protective Association. He occupied an office with Attorney C. C. Bowersock for two or three years and was a partner of County Attorney Robert S. Hies for about six months in 1891. He and Mr. Hies disagreed about money matters, and he had a quarrel with Case & Hogan. He left for Michigan in 1892 and was not known to have returned to Chicago since then.

Minchell owned a home at Argyle Park. He rented one floor to another family. The two families quarreled and Minchell evicted his tenants. The whole neighborhood became involved in the squabble, and Minchell several times had been arrested on assault and battery warrants.

Every case against him was dismissed by the justice of the peace at Argyle, but Minchell's enemies persisted in prosecuting him until he fled an injunction bill to stop them. Judge Tukey granted a temporary injunction and the matter was adjourned.

Tim Sheehan, discharged from the service of the Cincinnati Southern Railway because of color blindness, killed himself with a razor at Lansing, Tenn.

Anson B. Strong was arrested at Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, charged with the murder of Mrs. Alvin N. Stone at Tallmadge. The evidence on which the charge is based is largely circumstantial.

Daniel Kern, for twenty-three years connected with the northern Indiana normal school, died suddenly at Valparaiso, aged 44 years.

New York lithographers will return to work pending the decision of the committee on arbitration.

# WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN.

Report of the Department of Agriculture for the Northwest.

The report as to the condition of the crops throughout the country, and the general effect of the weather on the cultivation and growth of same, made by the directors of the several climate and crop sections, and received at Chicago, show that over the central and northern portions of the country the season is from two to three weeks late, in consequence of which farm work has been correspondingly delayed. The condition of winter wheat is reported as poor in Virginia and Ohio and fair in Illinois and Kentucky, but more favorable reports were received from Kansas, Arkansas and New York. The recent frosts have caused some injury to winter wheat in Michigan. No spring wheat has yet been sown in North Dakota and practically none in Minnesota. In South Dakota spring wheat seeding is becoming general, and in Nebraska and Iowa seeding is nearly completed. Oat seeding is generally well advanced in the States of the central valleys, and in the Southern States this crop is reported as doing well. Reports by States follow:

**Illinois**—March was a cool, dry month, much below the normal in rainfall, except in a few of the extreme southern counties along the Ohio River. Vegetation was held in check by the coolness, and the crop season begins about ten days later than usual. Grains came through the winter in fair condition only, the freezing and thawing with only light snow protection, inflicting it somewhat, but it is probable that the lack of rain last fall and the dry winter caused more harm. Wheat is in the best condition in the west counties along the Ohio. Spring wheat began seeding during the last week in March, but was stopped by the cold weather the middle of last week and is just being sown in check by the coolness. Corn and clover are also being sown. Barley gardens and potatoes are being planted. Grapes are coming on with a few leaves. The soil is working well throughout the State, although the subsoil is generally hard. The northern counties contain some wheat in good condition; yet also is doing well. Some of the fields in the north have not yet started, but are thought to be unharmed. In central counties winter wheat is generally in good condition, although a few fields in every county have suffered from freezing and thawing, and some of the fields in the north have already reported as numerous.

**Wisconsin**—The greater portion of the State was visited during the last three days of March by a fairly distributed rain and snow storm, which was of decided benefit, yet more rain is needed in the middle and southern sections; no farm work has been started in the northern sections and very little in the middle. The soil in the south farm work was generally stopped by the cold weather; the weather has been generally unfavorable to winter grain, especially wheat.

**South Dakota**—Stormy weather, with snow during first of week and frost the night since, have retarded spring work; soil mostly moist, generally in good condition for seeding; but little seeding has been previously done, though now it is becoming general; season unusually late.

**Nebraska**—Fall-sown grain is starting and is in excellent condition; spring wheat mostly sown and out seeding well advanced; having for corn has commenced in southern counties, and soil is in fine condition for working and seeding.

**Iowa**—Temperature and rainfall below normal; seeding and plowing in progress, with soil in good condition; bulk of seeding done in southern districts and well begun in northern section.

**Michigan**—Cold wave of Thursday and Friday caused considerable damage to wheat, rye and clover; farm work held back by cold weather; spring plowing just begun in southern counties and some oats being sown; fruit buds reported in generally good condition.

# UNIFORM OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mrs. Ballington Booth in Her New Religious Livery.

The women soldiers in Ballington Booth's new army "The Volunteers," will wear a uniform varying considerably from that which clothes the forms of the sisters in the old Salvation army. It is thought by many to be prettier than the old uniform, although there are others who will prefer the familiar hat and simple attire of the original. The new uniform is of cadet blue, made on lines that fit the figure snugly around the shoulders, waist and hips. The bodice is made after a pattern somewhat resembling a Norfolk jacket, with three flat plaits back and front. The bodice is in narrow, the sleeves are skin tight and about the close wrists are set folds of white lisse, a little fold of which appears at the throat, giving the costume a dainty, trim, quakerish aspect. Mrs. Booth looks charming in her new religious livery and her troops are very proud of her.

Ex-Ald. McGrath, of Fort Worth, Tex., convicted of the murder of James Rushing and given nine years in the penitentiary, escaped from the county jail and is still at large. The escape, it was said, was due to carelessness of the jailer, who has been removed by the Sheriff.

The garment workers of Baltimore, who have been out on strike for the last five weeks, have declared the strike off.

Rev. W. H. Brown, of Meriden, Conn., has been acquitted of the charge of heresy.

# IS NOW MRS. HARRISON

## MRS. DIMMICK IS WEDDED TO THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Ceremony in Modest Enough to Please the Groom and Beautiful Enough to Charm the Bride—Only a Few Guests Are Bidden.

**Simple Services.**  
The marriage of ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick took place in St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, at 5:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown officiating. Two hours later they had left New York, and before noon the next day the bride was installed in her new home at Indianapolis.

This, the most notable wedding of the year in the light of its interest for the whole country, was the quietest. Not more than thirty persons saw the ceremony, and fewer still were bidden to the post-nuptial collation. Only the immediate relatives of Mrs. Dimmick and a few friends of Gen. Harrison, who had borne with him the burden of a national government were there. All the members of his immediate family were conspicuously absent. Mrs. Dimmick was given away by her brother-in-law, Lieut. John F. Parker, U. S. N., and Gen. Harrison was supported by Gen. B. F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy. Two ushers, B. F. Tibbott, the ex-President's private secretary, and Daniel M. Russell, sufficed to seat the guests.

Gen. Harrison's ingrained repugnance to anything approaching publicity in relation to his private affairs extended to his matrimonial plans. It mattered not to him that the whole country would read eagerly every detail touching the marriage of one who had walked so many years in the public eye, and who had served in office at the head of the nation. He wanted a quiet wedding, and Mrs. Dimmick was of the same mind. Hence it was that the few bidden to the ceremony were asked to keep secret the hour.

Gen. Harrison left the Fifth Avenue Hotel, accompanied by Gen. Benjamin

# PRESIDENT MAY RUN.

## MR. CLEVELAND WILLING TO ACCEPT RENOMINATION.

Control of the Convention by "Sound Money" Men Is an Essential Feature of His Candidacy—Carlisle Declines to Contest for the Nomination.

**Presidential Gossip.**  
The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times Herald asserts that President Cleveland will not decline a renomination if it is rendered to him by the Democratic national convention. Secretary Carlisle is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. I am, he says, able to state authoritatively what the attitude of the President is concerning the nomination, and also to explain the meaning of the candidacy of Secretary Carlisle. Secretary Olney is not and will not be a candidate for President, and ex-Secretary Whitney is not and will not be a candidate. The administration program is as follows:

1. To secure control of the convention and adopt an anti-silver platform.  
2. To nominate Secretary Carlisle if possible.  
3. That failing to nominate Mr. Cleveland for a fourth time.

The friends of Secretary Olney, of ex-Secretary Whitney, and of ex-Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, who, under favorable circumstances, might wish to work for the selection of their favorite, all understand that the President has arranged his plans on the lines which I have just described, and this state of affairs necessarily precludes the pressing of any other candidate from the wing of the party to which the President belongs.

Within the last few weeks there has been a good deal of newspaper talk about Mr. Carlisle's candidacy. It has been said that the President would write a letter emphatically declining again to permit his name to be used in connection with the nomination, and in this letter he would make Secretary Carlisle his political heir and ask the Democratic party to give him its support. It has also been said that there was some friction in the Cabinet between Secretary of State Olney and Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle as to the political succession, and that the President had put Mr. Olney to one side in favor of Mr. Carlisle. These stories are devoid of truth.

The President will not decline a renomination if it is offered to him with substantial unanimity. He does not propose to enter into any scramble for the honor, or to use any of the enormous Federal patronage at his disposal to bring it about. If, however, when the delegates meet at Chicago, it shall be the opinion of the majority of them that he is the strongest candidate, and the platform is a declaration in favor of sound money and the principles of tariff reform to which the Democratic party stands pledged, Mr. Cleveland will not decline the honor.

In the case of the election he will not publicly proclaim his position, but will write any letter either announcing himself as a candidate or declining to allow his name to go before the convention. There will be no change in his position. He will simply permit matters to drift and assume shape without active interference from him.

# CARLISLE STEPS OUT.

Declines to Contest for Presidential Nomination.

A Washington dispatch says: Secretary Carlisle declines to enter into a contest for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. He has written a letter to the chairman of the State Central Committee of Kentucky in response to one from the chairman asking him to consent to the use of his name, declining to do so. At the same time the declaration is not so forcible as to entirely remove Mr. Carlisle from the list of possibilities. There is somewhat of a string to the declaration.

The letter is a plain, straightforward expression of opinion on the part of Mr. Carlisle upon the monetary question and something more than an intimation that he would not run on a platform which might be unsatisfactory to him on finances. He intimates that this is the issue before the people and the success of the Democratic party is dependent upon the action of the people upon this question. He says he is more interested in the success of the party and in its proper action on the great questions now agitating the people than he is in the question of the man who shall be nominated.

In the concluding paragraph of his letter Mr. Carlisle uses language which will be small comfort for Senator Blackburn. He lets the world at large and the Democratic voters of his State in particular into the secret that when he retires from the Treasury Department he would consider it a grateful indorsement if his people should elect him to the Senate. Nowhere in the letter is there a distant refusal to accept a nomination if offered, but he says he declines to participate in a contest for it.

# SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

House Adopts the Resolutions by a Vote of 244 to 27.

The House of Representatives has adopted the report of the House conferees on the Cuban resolutions. The resolutions thus adopted recognize Cuban belligerency and recommend the friendly intervention of President Cleveland looking toward Cuban autonomy. The vote stood 244 to 27. It was received with tumultuous cheers. The vote was taken in the shape of a motion to adopt the conference report, this report showing that the House conferees had agreed to the Senate resolution on the resolution, being concurrent, do not need the approval of the President, but, of course, will be sent to him through the usual channels, so that he will receive official notification of the opinion of Congress on the Cuban question.

The brewers of Louisville have in the past paid the cost of telephones in saloons where owners buy beer from them. The brewers have agreed to hereafter refuse to pay for telephones, the aggregate cost of which is about \$15,000 a year, and saloonkeepers have declared a boycott. Dealers will order their beer from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee.

Francis B. Fava, son of the Italian ambassador and professor of civil engineering at the Columbian University, died at Washington of consumption, aged 38 years.

# THE LOCAL ELECTIONS

## TOWNS AND CITIES IN SEVERAL STATES ELECT OFFICERS.

Lines Drawn on Local Issues—Republicans Carry Milwaukee by Reduced Majority—License Men Win in Many Wisconsin Towns.

**Battle of Little Ballots.**  
Municipal elections were held Tuesday in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. In the city of Chicago about 80 per cent of the total vote was polled. In the aldermanic elections party lines were generally disregarded. A bitter fight was waged to prevent the re-election of hoodlums, and regardless of party the Civic Federation and the Municipal Voters' League indorsed thirty-three men, candidates in twenty-seven wards. Of these, twenty-two were elected. There now remain in the Council, of men who are known to be thieves and hoodlums, only twenty-seven, of whom all but five are hold-overs. The entire Council numbers sixty-eight, so for the first time in many years Chicago has a Board of Aldermen, the majority of whom are believed to be honest. Springfield Republicans elected six out of seven aldermen, and in the township elections throughout Sangamon County the Republicans retained their majority in County Boards of Supervisors.

In Milwaukee all of the candidates on the Republican city ticket were elected, but the Democrats made large gains. The most noticeable feature of the election, which passed off quietly, was the heavy Populist vote which was cast. Eighty-seven precincts showed 6,000 votes for Henry Smith, the Populist candidate for Mayor. This is double the total vote cast by the party two years ago. In the State at large R. D. Marshall is re-elected associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Contests in Minnesota towns in most cases were purely local, with little politics in them. However, there were in some cases other interesting features. Fairbault elected P. F. Ruge, Democrat, Mayor, and nearly the entire Democratic ticket, being the first time they have done so for many years. At Anoka, C. T. Woodbury, without his own knowledge or consent, was put up to run independently against the regular Republican nominee and Woodbury was elected.

In the Long Island town elections there was great interest in the liquor question, as all of the towns voted on the optional clause in the Raines law. The party result was even up. Queens County was carried by the Democrats; Suffolk County by the Republicans. The regular town elections in Kings, all being merged in Brooklyn. License carried the day everywhere. The new Board of Supervisors in Queens County will be five Democrats to two Republicans. The Democratic ticket was successful at Newtown, the voters completely reversing the order of things of the election last year.

Returns from the elections in cities of the first and second class in Kansas show little of general political interest. Republican tickets were put up generally and carried with little opposition, but citizens' tickets, based solely on municipal questions, were ably supported and won in a dozen cases.

In most of the cities and towns of Colorado, aside from Denver and Pueblo, elections were held. The contests were entirely on local issues. In many of the smaller towns the liquor question was the one at issue, and almost invariably the temperance element won. In other towns were well represented at the polls everywhere.

Throughout Missouri party lines were not closely drawn, but in a majority of cities where such was the case the Democrats elected the whole or the greater part of their tickets. The Democrats carried Cuba, Hannibal, Marshfield, Higginsville, Monroe City and Nevada. The result was mixed at Wellsville, Golden City and Clinton. Non-partisan tickets were in the field at Slater and Holden. In Fayette the citizens' ticket was victorious. Carthage was carried by the Republicans.

The Democrats were successful in all townships in Arkansas save Newport and Jonesboro, where the Republicans elected their tickets.

# A TEXAS GIRL'S FLIGHT.

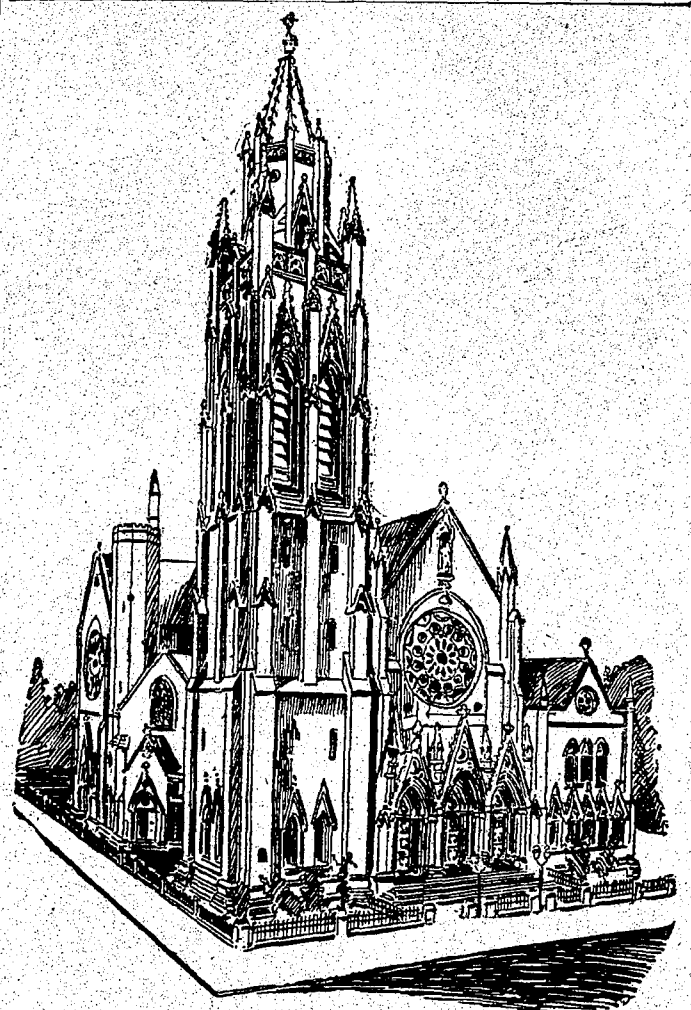
She Has a Grafted Ear that Will Not Stop Growing.

There is in Chicago at the present time a young lady being treated by a surgeon who has one of the strangest cases he has the only one of its kind on record. The young lady is Miss Zury Knox, and she is the daughter of a prominent citizen of Yoakum County, Texas. She is a most beautiful girl of perfect figure, a brilliant conversationalist, a proficient musician and an artist of no mean ability.

When 7 years of age Miss Knox was thrown from a pony in such a manner as to pull off the upper portion of her right ear. The remainder of the ear was so badly lacerated that most of it was cut away by a surgeon in Dallas. She had only a small amount of her ear left, which soon healed up, and she was in the habit of the disfigurement with her hair. She paid no particular attention to the organ, as the hearing was but slightly affected, up to one year ago. Then she met a young lady from Chicago who advised her to consult a surgeon, who, she believed, would replace the missing ear by a grafting process. Miss Knox accepted her friend's advice, went to Chicago and returned home with an ear which, while not nearly so pink and dainty as its mate, served the purpose well enough.

Shortly after she got home the ear began to grow and it has been growing ever since. It does not grow in any one particular way, but shoots out in every conceivable manner. One who saw it a few days ago says it looks like a slice of dried apple about as big as John L. Sullivan's hand. A peculiar feature of the ear is that she can hear sounds with it that are totally undistinguishable to other persons. There is a continual war in the ear "like the screeching of a thousand steamboat whistles," as she describes it, and the young lady was obliged to have her room in her Texas home padded in order to keep out the slightest noise, which was magnified 1,000 times through the grafted ear. At last she could stand it no longer and set out for Chicago to have it either repaired or cut off.

Charges have been preferred with J. H. Halcomb, of Nebraska, against Dr. J. H. Mackay, superintendent of the Norfolk hospital for the insane.



SAINT THOMAS' PARISH CHURCH.  
(In which Ex-President Harrison was married.)

ed a quiet wedding, and Mrs. Dimmick was of the same mind. Hence it was that the few bidden to the ceremony were asked to keep secret the hour.

Gen. Harrison left the Fifth Avenue Hotel, accompanied by Gen. Benjamin

son, and of a very bright and attractive appearance, is related to Gen. Harrison through his late wife, who was her aunt. She was born in Princeton, Pa., where most of her younger life was spent.

Her mother's marriage to Russell F. Lord proved an unhappy one. Soon after the war Mrs. Lord left her husband and joined her father, Dr. Scott, at Indianapolis, Ind., the two daughters going with her. After the return of his daughter to his home in Indianapolis, Dr. Scott was carried to Springfield, Ill., to take charge of a Presbyterian institution that is now known as Concordia College. Mrs. Lord and her children accompanied him. In 1875, when Dr. Scott left Springfield, Mrs. Lord, with her two children, moved to Princeton, N. J., where for five years Mrs. Dimmick attended a Princeton day boarding school managed by Mrs. Moffitt, wife of one of the professors of the theological school. Later she attended the female college at Elmira, N. J.

It was in Princeton that Mamie Lord became acquainted with Walter Erskine Dimmick, and two years later they ran away and were married, their efforts to reconcile their relatives to the union having proved unavailing. Young Dimmick was the son of Samuel E. Dimmick, one of the leading lawyers of northern Pennsylvania, whose large fortune was left to his three sons. Their honeymoon was hardly ended before Mr. Dimmick was stricken with typhoid fever. His young bride nursed him with such devotion and

tenderness as only the noblest natures can put forth. Day and night she was at his bedside, but the dread disease was relentless, and on Jan. 10, 1882, three months after marriage, Walter Dimmick died.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

F. Tracy, in a close carriage, at 5 o'clock and driven by Rev. Dr. Brown, arrived on Fifty-third street. They passed through the house to the vestry, where they awaited the coming of the bride party. The bride left the home of her sister, Mrs. John F. Parker, 40 East Thirty-eighth street, at 5:10 o'clock. She was accompanied by her brother-in-law, Lieut. John F. Parker, who gave her away. They arrived at the entrance at 5:20 o'clock and proceeded to the tower room, where the bridal procession formed. They proceeded to the chancel, where Gen. Harrison, accompanied by his groomsmen, Gen. Tracy, received his bride. The ushers, standing to one side, faced the altar as the bride and groom stepped forward to the altar rail, where the rector, Dr. Brown, was waiting. Dr. George William Warren, organist of the church, playing the bridal music from "Lohengrin," and during the entire ceremony playing very softly Mascagni's intermezzo in the "Cavalleria Rusticana."

That portion of the matrimonial service known as the marriage service proper, the recital of which lasts only about fifteen minutes, was used, and immediately the blessing was pronounced Gen. and Mrs.

son, and of a very bright and attractive appearance, is related to Gen. Harrison through his late wife, who was her aunt. She was born in Princeton, Pa., where most of her younger life was spent.

Her mother's marriage to Russell F. Lord proved an unhappy one. Soon after the war Mrs. Lord left her husband and joined her father, Dr. Scott, at Indianapolis, Ind., the two daughters going with her. After the return of his daughter to his home in Indianapolis, Dr. Scott was carried to Springfield, Ill., to take charge of a Presbyterian institution that is now known as Concordia College. Mrs. Lord and her children accompanied him. In 1875, when Dr. Scott left Springfield, Mrs. Lord, with her two children, moved to Princeton, N. J., where for five years Mrs. Dimmick attended a Princeton day boarding school managed by Mrs. Moffitt, wife of one of the professors of the theological school. Later she attended the female college at Elmira, N. J.

It was in Princeton that Mamie Lord became acquainted with Walter Erskine Dimmick, and two years later they ran away and were married, their efforts to reconcile their relatives to the union having proved unavailing. Young Dimmick was the son of Samuel E. Dimmick, one of the leading lawyers of northern Pennsylvania, whose large fortune was left to his three sons. Their honeymoon was hardly ended before Mr. Dimmick was stricken with typhoid fever. His young bride nursed him with such devotion and

tenderness as only the noblest natures can put forth. Day and night she was at his bedside, but the dread disease was relentless, and on Jan. 10, 1882, three months after marriage, Walter Dimmick died.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

F. Tracy, in a close carriage, at 5 o'clock and driven by Rev. Dr. Brown, arrived on Fifty-third street. They passed through the house to the vestry, where they awaited the coming of the bride party. The bride left the home of her sister, Mrs. John F. Parker, 40 East Thirty-eighth street, at 5:10 o'clock. She was accompanied by her brother-in-law, Lieut. John F. Parker, who gave her away. They arrived at the entrance at 5:20 o'clock and proceeded to the tower room, where the bridal procession formed. They proceeded to the chancel, where Gen. Harrison, accompanied by his groomsmen, Gen. Tracy, received his bride. The ushers, standing to one side, faced the altar as the bride and groom stepped forward to the altar rail, where the rector, Dr. Brown, was waiting. Dr. George William Warren, organist of the church, playing the bridal music from "Lohengrin," and during the entire ceremony playing very softly Mascagni's intermezzo in the "Cavalleria Rusticana."

That portion of the matrimonial service known as the marriage service proper, the recital of which lasts only about fifteen minutes, was used, and immediately the blessing was pronounced Gen. and Mrs.

son, and of a very bright and attractive appearance, is related to Gen. Harrison through his late wife, who was her aunt. She was born in Princeton, Pa., where most of her younger life was spent.

Her mother's marriage to Russell F. Lord proved an unhappy one. Soon after the war Mrs. Lord left her husband and joined her father, Dr. Scott, at Indianapolis, Ind., the two daughters going with her. After the return of his daughter to his home in Indianapolis, Dr. Scott was carried to Springfield, Ill., to take charge of a Presbyterian institution that is now known as Concordia College. Mrs. Lord and her children accompanied him. In 1875, when Dr. Scott left Springfield, Mrs. Lord, with her two children, moved to Princeton, N. J., where for five years Mrs. Dimmick attended a Princeton day boarding school managed by Mrs. Moffitt, wife of one of the professors of the theological school. Later she attended the female college at Elmira, N. J.

It was in Princeton that Mamie Lord became acquainted with Walter Erskine Dimmick, and two years later they ran away and were married, their efforts to reconcile their relatives to the union having proved unavailing. Young Dimmick was the son of Samuel E. Dimmick, one of the leading lawyers of northern Pennsylvania, whose large fortune was left to his three sons. Their honeymoon was hardly ended before Mr. Dimmick was stricken with typhoid fever. His young bride nursed him with such devotion and

tenderness as only the noblest natures can put forth. Day and night she was at his bedside, but the dread disease was relentless, and on Jan. 10, 1882, three months after marriage, Walter Dimmick died.

# SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. R. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7 1/2 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A.H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Hentz, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p.m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webber. Regular services the last Sunday of each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary. M. A. BATES, W. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

W. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Post Com. J. J.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## NO NEED NOW TO DIE.

### X RAYS DEADLY FOES TO DIS-EASE GERMS.

Chicago Physicians Claim Wonderful Results—Trade Is Stagnant—First Sioux Indian to Apply for a Pension—Death of Col. Cockerill.

### X Ray as a Cure.

Epidemics will be impossible. Asiatic cholera is no more to be feared than scarlet fever. Diphtheria and glanders and typhoid have at last met a power stronger than their own malignancy. The threat of deadly bacilli may bring less terror than the sight of an evening breeze, and pneumonia and tuberculosis be more inconveniences than pests. This is the future of contagion, with the Roentgen ray in the regular practice and a companion two Chicago physicians have accounted for. Prof. W. P. Pratt, Chicago, and Prof. W. P. Pratt, Chicago, the electro-therapist and the bacteriologist of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, have practically proved this. They put the germ of eight of the most deadly diseases through the test for a week. They have been fed and nurtured with the greatest care. They have failed to propagate or spread, proving they are dead or have been slain. Diphtheria was slain outright. There is no doubt of the effect in this case. The same final and positive verdict in the others is reserved for a few days that the bacilli may have the best possible chance to revive and that every scientific requirement of the experiment may be fulfilled. The doctors maintain that success, secured with test tubes, predicts much more marvelous effects when the same attack shall be made upon these enemies located in the human body. The method will be tried at once. They will not be able to get away with the disease which they claim to have conquered, but reason that success in one means success in all by varying the strength of the cure.

### TRADE AT A STANDSTILL.

Weather an Important Factor in the Spring Business.

H. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The volume of business has not on the whole increased, nor have prices appreciably advanced since April 1, when the range for all commodities was the lowest ever known in this country. Breadstuffs and other products have risen slightly, but some other articles have declined, and the root of the matter is that demand for consumption is still below expectations. The number of hands employed has been slightly lessened by strikes in some establishments, and by stoppage or reduction in force in others, but the change during the last week has not been relatively important. The weather has not favored active distribution of spring goods, and uncertainty as to continued employment affects the purchases by hands in a large number of establishments."

### Horse with a Fighting Record.

Joe Grant, of Lawrence County, S. D., has a horse that has been in Uncle Sam's service for other than ordinary riding. The horse has been in the line of battle in the Indian wars, and has been in the line of battle in the Indian wars, and has been in the line of battle in the Indian wars.

### Noted Journalist Gone.

Col. John A. Cockerill, widely known as an editor and newspaper writer, died suddenly at Cairo, Egypt, Friday morning, while he was in the barber shop of Shepherd's Hotel. Col. Cockerill was in the service of the London Bureau of the New York Herald, for whom he had been in Egypt for three weeks. He left New York in January, 1895, to become the Herald's special correspondent in Japan.

### Indian Application for a Pension.

Banks, a Sioux Indian, who holds the position of chief of the Indian police at Crow Creek agency, was before the Chamberlain, S. D., Board of Pension Examiners as the preliminary step toward securing a pension. He acted as a scout during one of the Indian wars, and makes application under the act of June, 1890. This is believed to be the first instance where a Sioux Indian has applied for a pension.

### There Will Be No Bloodshed.

Captain Thomas Phelan, of Butte, Mont., whose challenge to fight a duel was declined recently by Congressman Linton, has made public, through a Butte paper, correspondence with Cyrus E. Page, of Butte, who is anxious to take Linton's place. They could not agree on terms, each considering himself the challenged party. Page, who is an old-timer and an expert rifle shot, says Phelan is a coward.

### Fishermen Meet Death.

Eight men were drowned near Norfolk, Va., Friday afternoon. They were fishermen, six of whom were negroes. Captain John Phipps, his son Percy and six colored men, were putting out from the beach to set a net when a big wave struck the boat and turned it over. Two of the men got on top of the boat and remained there about fifteen minutes, but were washed off and sank beneath the waves.

### Gold Excitement in Missouri.

Much excitement prevails at Excelsior Springs, Mo., over the finding of gold ore assaying from \$160 to \$320 a ton. Five or six assays were made before any statement was given out.

### Ohio Steel Company to Resume.

The Ohio Steel Company posted notices in its plant at Youngstown, Ohio, that it would resume operations in full at once. It was announced that the order recently issued for a reduction of 10 per cent in wages had been recalled, which causes its 800 employees to be jubilant.

### Absconder Miller Put in Jail.

R. K. Miller, preceptor of Bellare, O., Union, No. 300, of the C. H. Over Glass Workers, at Muncie, Ind., who absconded with \$1,200, was arrested in Marietta, O., and is now in jail there.

### Robbers Wreck the Vault.

The bank at Sullivan, Va., was broken into by unknown parties, who made an attempt to blow open the safe, but failed to get inside, where there was a large sum of money. They succeeded in completely wrecking the vault as well as one corner of the bank building.

### Hangings in England.

During the last three months there have been more hangings in England than in any one year for the last decade, and this despite the fact that Home Secretary Ridley, who is sentimentally opposed to capital punishment, has been unusually prolific in granting reprieves.

## TURKEY INVITES WAR.

Reported Imprisonment of the Rev. George C. Kuapp.

Advices received at Constantinople Tuesday from Diarbekir indicate beyond any reasonable doubt that Rev. George C. Kuapp, one of the American missionaries at Bilis, is confined in the jail at Diarbekir, and that the arrest of that name, in Turkish Armenia, and that serious international complications are more than likely to follow. At the first intimation of trouble the United States chargé d'affaires, after communicating with the porte and receiving the unsatisfactory reply cited, cabled to Washington for further instructions, and it is now said that the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, consisting of the flagship Minnesota, commanded by Admiral T. O. Selfridge, and the cruiser Marblehead, will shortly assemble in the Gulf of Aden, and at the same time demand formal protest against the treatment of the American missionaries may be made to the porte, coupled with the demand for adequate indemnity for the damage recently done to the property of Americans. The imprisonment of Rev. Kuapp is reported to be but a preliminary to the expulsion of all the Christian missionaries, mostly Americans, English and French Catholics, from Asiatic Turkey, and, possibly, from European Turkey as well. Besides, it is rumored that the agents of the American Red Cross Society, now distributing relief funds in Asiatic Turkey in the presence of local Turkish officials, are also to be expelled from that part of the empire.

## ILLINOIS PROHIBITIONISTS.

Work of the State Convention at the Capital City.

War against the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and war against the gold standard was declared Wednesday by the delegates to the State convention of the Prohibition party of Illinois at Springfield. Eight planks form the platform of the party as adopted, and of these two were captured by those who leaned to Populism. The first was that advocating the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. Woman suffrage was placed next. Civil service reform, compulsory education and Sunday observance were favored. The sixth plank was the minority report on resolutions favoring free silver. The majority report on resolutions was passed by a close vote of the Populists. When the delegates finally understood in what position they were placed by the weird magic of parliamentary rules, the majority report in favor of prohibition, as the dominant issue, was resuscitated and carried. The scheme was one that will be remembered by the Prohibitionists of Illinois for many a day. The seventh advocated a national tariff commission free from politics. The last plank, among other things, referred to the transfer of control of all means of transportation and communication to the Government.

## LITTLE ESTHER SICK.

President Cleveland's Baby Girl Attacked with Measles.

Measles has suddenly appeared in the President's household, little Esther Cleveland being stricken with it. This infantile disease has been almost epidemic in Washington for some time past and all precautions have not availed to prevent its spread. Private Secretary Thurber's child has also had the disease in regular course, and to prevent the possibility of its transmission to the White House Mr. Thurber absented himself from his own domicile. But this sacrifice was of no avail, for the eruption suddenly appeared on little Esther's forehead, marking her as the first victim at the White House. Orders were sent to Woodley, the President's suburban residence, to put the place in shape for the immediate reception of the family, and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by all of the children, left the White House to make their home at Woodley until the disease shall have run its course.

## International Y. P. S. C. E.

The annual outline of the program of the fifteenth international Christian Endeavor convention, which will be held in Washington July 8-13, has been announced. It is expected that fully 60,000 people will attend. Every morning of the convention there will be held at 9:30 a. m. from twenty to thirty early morning prayer meetings in as many churches. The formal opening of the convention will occur Thursday morning in three great tents upon the white lot just south of the executive mansion. Those will be called tent Washington, tent Endeavor and tent Vision, and will seat about 10,000 persons each, including a chorus choir of about 1,000 voices. At these opening sessions, which will be held simultaneously at 9:30 o'clock, addresses of welcome, the annual report of Secretary John Willis Baer and the annual address of President Francis Clark will be given. Thursday afternoon there will be held a thirty denominational rally. The rallies of the Presbyterians, Baptists and Congregationalists will be held in the three tents and the others will be held in large churches. Saturday will be "outdoor day." At 9:30 an open-air praise service will be held at the Washington monument. The Endeavorers will then march to the capitol, where it is hoped brief addresses may be delivered from the steps of the seat of Government. Sunday afternoon an evangelist service will be held in one of the tents, and in the other two in many churches there will be denominational mission rallies. Monday morning the World's Christian Endeavor Union, formed last year in Boston, will hold its first annual convention.

## Will Boom Trade Interests.

Interest in trading South and West grain congress is becoming general, and the assembly in Charleston, S. C., promises to be a large one. It will be composed of prominent business men of the South and West, and the result of their deliberations must be the improvement and extension of trade and business relations. All the railroads south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river will be represented, either by their presidents or vice-presidents and traffic managers. It is also expected that prominent officials of several of the trunk lines between the Ohio river and Chicago will be in attendance. Interesting addresses by practical men from different sections will be delivered.

## Gold Plate Costing \$50,000.

A magnificent banquet was given at the City of Mexico by foreign resident manufacturers, merchants and bankers in honor of President Diaz. President Diaz was presented by a committee representing foreign business interests in Mexico, as a slight testimonial of their esteem, a gold plate, with suitable inscription, costing \$50,000.

## Terrific Explosion.

At Ridgeway, Ont., just as the men had assembled in Watson Bros' mill, ready to begin work, a terrific boiler explosion tore the building into fragments. Two dead bodies, those of Daniel Leitch and John Cunningham, were soon extricated from the ruins, and others were still buried beneath the debris.

## Explosion Occurs During Massacre.

The steamer Empress of Japan, which has just arrived from the Orient, brings word of a terrific explosion which took place at Kiang Gin. Two regiments were killed at Kiang Gin. Two regiments were killed at Kiang Gin.

voiced and at a signal from their leader they seized the guns of the forts, proceeded to kill off all of the officers and a regiment of soldiers recently arrived. In the midst of the massacre a magazine exploded and all hands were blown to pieces. Two battalions must have been wiped out of existence, as not a soldier lived to tell of the massacre. The story of the mutiny is told by those who watched it from a distance. Besides an immense quantity of shells, 10,000 pounds of powder was stored in the powder-room. One company fighting out the building literally disappeared from the face of the earth, not a trace of any of them being found. Capt. Kao, who was sent in command of the battalion, found them shockingly demoralized and all sorts of crimes being practiced in the garrison town. His attempt at honest reform met at the same time. Several officers of the last war were killed.

## RINGLING BROS.' CIRCUS.

This Famous Big Show Is Now at Tattersall's in Chicago.

Ringling Brothers' World's Greatest Show, the leading amusement institution of the United States, have begun the annual three weeks' engagement at the immense Tattersall's amphitheater, 19th, State and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Special arrangements have been made for the comfort and pleasure of out-of-town visitors to the big show, and during the Chicago engagement thousands of people in the vicinity of the city will undoubtedly avail themselves of the opportunity to witness the marvelous performance offered by these great circus managers. The high character of Ringling Brothers' great show has become a proverb all over the country, and a program of surpassing merit may always be confidently looked for. The performance this year is, however, superior to anything ever offered, even by these great circus managers. Including the performance there will be an hour's concert by the Royal Hawaiian band, composed of forty of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's court musicians. The circus proper begins with a grand spectacular entry, in which the magnificent procession of floats and floats are exhibited in a dazzling pageant upon the hippodrome track. The acrobatic performance that follows embraces three hundred performers, many of whom have been especially imported from Europe for this great show. Among the leading specialists are the Da Comas, the six Jordans, Strick, Zeno and Ando, and other famous acrobats; the Nelson family of nine acrobats, the Ella Zuela and Lu-Lu troupe of marvelous high-wire performers. Mons. Joseph Le Fleur, who throws somersaults from a platform elevated 40 feet in the air, striking the solid ground on his hands; Sherry, the original aerial diver, who plunges 50 feet into a tank of water only three feet in depth; the French family of bicyclists and roller skaters; Mlle. Irwin, the "human aerial top"; Jules Duval, the unsupported ladder equilibrist; a dozen acrobats, and many other features, including Lockhart's famous comedy elephants, the greatest collection of colored termites with a series of exciting hippodrome races, in which the sports, contests and displays of the ancients are depicted with imposing fidelity. The fine zoological collection, for which Ringling Brothers' menagerie is famed, has been greatly enlarged this year and is now the finest exhibition of wild animals in the world. The Tattersall's building, the largest structure of its kind in America, has been reconstructed and beautifully refitted for this engagement and the introduction of opera seating throughout the auditorium gives it the comfort and convenience of the finest modern opera house.

## DARING PLOT FOILED.

Desperadoes Planned to Kidnap Cornelius Vanderbilt.

One of the most daring plots ever conceived, which, had it proved a success, would have startled the whole world, because of the prominence of the proposed victims, has just come to light in San Francisco. The plan was nothing more nor less than to hold up the Vanderbilt special train, kidnap Cornelius Vanderbilt and hold him for ransom. The details of the conspiracy also included the killing of Chauncey M. Depew, the able member of the party. The plot was discovered by George E. Gard, late chief of the Southern Pacific Company's detective service. He immediately communicated with the company's officials and the latter took measures to frustrate the plans of the desperadoes.

## Kathadin's Successful Trial.

The final speed trial of Admiral Ammen's ram, the Kathadin, over a thirty-six mile course, was an unexpected success and the naval board will report the boat as one of the most efficient pieces of warfare in Uncle Sam's navy.

## To Adopt the Metric System.

By a vote of 110 to 117 the House Wednesday passed the bill to adopt the metric system of weights and measures in all departments of the government after July 1, 1896.

## Shaft for Silver Mining in Indiana.

The presence of silver ore among the Lick Creek hills, in Wayne County, Ind., has been known for several months, but only recently has a company sunk a shaft nearly 200 feet.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fat to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; clover seed, \$4.45 to \$4.55. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 3, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; barley, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 30c to 31c; pork, mess, \$8.50 to \$9.00. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 1 hard, \$4.40 to \$4.50; No. 2 hard, \$4.30 to \$4.40; No. 3 hard, \$4.20 to \$4.30; No. 4 hard, \$4.10 to \$4.20; No. 5 hard, \$4.00 to \$4.10; No. 6 hard, \$3.90 to \$4.00; No. 7 hard, \$3.80 to \$3.90; No. 8 hard, \$3.70 to \$3.80; No. 9 hard, \$3.60 to \$3.70; No. 10 hard, \$3.50 to \$3.60; No. 11 hard, \$3.40 to \$3.50; No. 12 hard, \$3.30 to \$3.40; No. 13 hard, \$3.20 to \$3.30; No. 14 hard, \$3.10 to \$3.20; No. 15 hard, \$3.00 to \$3.10; No. 16 hard, \$2.90 to \$3.00; No. 17 hard, \$2.80 to \$2.90; No. 18 hard, \$2.70 to \$2.80; No. 19 hard, \$2.60 to \$2.70; No. 20 hard, \$2.50 to \$2.60; No. 21 hard, \$2.40 to \$2.50; No. 22 hard, \$2.30 to \$2.40; No. 23 hard, \$2.20 to \$2.30; No. 24 hard, \$2.10 to \$2.20; No. 25 hard, \$2.00 to \$2.10; No. 26 hard, \$1.90 to \$2.00; No. 27 hard, \$1.80 to \$1.90; No. 28 hard, \$1.70 to \$1.80; No. 29 hard, \$1.60 to \$1.70; No. 30 hard, \$1.50 to \$1.60; No. 31 hard, \$1.40 to \$1.50; No. 32 hard, \$1.30 to \$1.40; No. 33 hard, \$1.20 to \$1.30; No. 34 hard, \$1.10 to \$1.20; No. 35 hard, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 36 hard, \$0.90 to \$1.00; No. 37 hard, \$0.80 to \$0.90; No. 38 hard, \$0.70 to \$0.80; No. 39 hard, \$0.60 to \$0.70; No. 40 hard, \$0.50 to \$0.60; No. 41 hard, \$0.40 to \$0.50; No. 42 hard, \$0.30 to \$0.40; No. 43 hard, \$0.20 to \$0.30; No. 44 hard, \$0.10 to \$0.20; No. 45 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 46 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 47 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 48 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 49 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 50 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 51 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 52 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 53 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 54 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 55 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 56 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 57 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 58 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 59 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 60 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 61 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 62 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 63 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 64 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 65 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 66 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 67 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 68 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 69 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 70 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 71 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 72 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 73 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 74 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 75 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 76 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 77 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 78 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 79 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 80 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 81 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 82 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 83 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 84 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 85 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 86 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 87 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 88 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 89 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 90 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 91 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 92 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 93 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 94 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 95 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 96 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 97 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 98 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 99 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10; No. 100 hard, \$0.00 to \$0.10.

## WORN BY THE WOMEN

SOME OF THE VERY LATEST IDEAS IN DRESS.

The Godek Skirt Is Fighting for Its Hold on Women's Favor—New Cape and Bodice—Yellow Trimming Masked with Lace.

Fashion's Giddy Fancies. New York correspondence.

IGHTING for its hold on women's favor is the godek skirt, and pretty successfully, too, as is proven by consideration of the present new skirt, which seems not so new, after all. Its close over the hips, falls in a somewhat diminished godet below, and at the back is gathered at the waist into several outsetting organ pipes. The godek effect from the hips and in front seems out of favor, but in general appearance the new skirt looks much like the one it succeeded. Here it is beside the initial, pictured in its extreme width and with a narrow panel of black satin on either side of the front breadth. The skirt is finely striped, which for the bodice is fashioned into a tasteful jacket. It has an overlapping front fastening with horn buttons, which are also used on the circular bodice. The latter is wide enough to close in front. A white satin pointed collar finishes the plain stock, and a silk tie ends in a small sailor knot. The sleeves are conventional, consisting of large puffs and fitted cuffs. Speaking of styles in sleeves, it can be said that the new sleeves show more of a change from styles just past than the new skirt does. One sort that seems likely to be generally worn is the Huguenot, which is slashed to allow inside puffery to escape.

With our summer dresses we are to have the dearest little capes of ducks, linens or muslin. Protection? Not much; but that is just the advantage. Lots of times it is so hot that one really doesn't want any outer garment for the street, and yet a gown minus some covering does not look right. A little shoulder cape of duck, or of wash stuff to match the gown will be just the thing to take off the bareness and yet not be uncomfortably warm. Capes for this purpose may be richly embellished, if the wearer likes that, but with dresses that are not elaborate a plain cape is in much better taste. In the second picture a novel cape is shown. It is of the same stuff as the dress, its medallion collar is lined with fancy silk, its fronts are ornamented with buttons and all fullness is disposed in godet pleats. A strap through which each arm slips holds the garment in place. The costume with which it goes, or perhaps it is more accurate to say of which it is a part, is made of granite colored mohair. Its wide skirt is stiffened at the hem and is trimmed with a fancy strap and button on either side of the front breadth. The jacket bodice is fitted, and its diagonal front is ornamented with buttons. The sleeves are only moderately wide. All the edges are machine finished and the buttons are fitted.

Among the fanciful capes no sort is prettier than that that is freshly trimmed with lace. The woman who is lucky enough to have yards and yards of lace should not cut it up into short lengths. Let her mass it splendidly, row on row, on a velvet theater cape, and hear the women go "Ah!" and then "Oh!" as she sails down the aisle. The tailor, girl that does not want to be always wearing a coat, finds a pretty compromise, at the theater, for instance, in a double cape of the most delicate oyster color broadcloth. Each cape is lined with white satin, and the high ripple collar that now surmounts all stocks is of pale gray velvet. Still higher can be set a ruche of black net.

It is all very well to say that we are tired of spangles, but the imported dresses go on sporting them. It may be true that these dresses are the ones that served last season as models in foreign parts—your friends who "go over" every year may be mean enough to say so, but spangles are certainly going to blaze another year here. Here in the next picture is a dress that fairly advertises its own newness, yet the fronts of its novel jacket bodice show a very rich embroidery of spangles and silk. The bodice's material is green cloth, it has a fitted back and loose front, and its basque is slashed at the sides. A small vest with plain stock collar of green silk shows at the top, and silk soutache edges the jacket. The full balloon sleeves are of gray silk, a side panel of the same appearing in the cloth skirt. The latter is edged with two rows of gold braid. This is much used for trimmings and more than half of the time in ways that haven't the slightest suggestion of military effect. Dainty muellins and silks are seen set with rows of gold braid overlaid with lace, the metal glinting in subdued effect through the mesh.

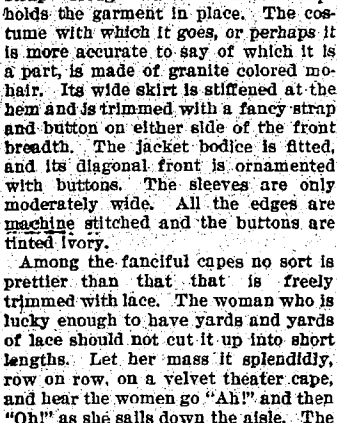
It is a familiar type of turban-togues that tops the woman of the fourth



THE FIRST CAPE OF ITS KIND.

sketch, one that in this instance was made of light green and brown mixed straw. Four upright ends of green ribbon and a bunch of pink crushed roses trimmed the front, more roses were put along the sides, and at the back a cluster of leaves and a knot of lace fell over the hair. A hat for this dress would hardly be harmonious unless its trimmings contained some lace, because lace entered so freely into the scheme of the gown's ornamentation. To begin with, its goods were golden-brown cloth and skirt showed a panel of lace over straw-colored silk on each side.

Gray was never more used than this season. It is combined with all sorts of color, a favorite notion being the heavy veiling in gray chiffon of a brilliant color of satin. Taffeta in baby blue with pink roses is made with skirt of taffeta showing pink at the seams, and with a bodice having the sleeves of taffeta and the front and back of rose satin draped with chiffon of blue so heavily pleated that the rose hardly gleams through. The rule for black dresses is, as usual, to have their trimmings of the unobtrusive sort, though that does not mean that it may not show originality. All is, it must not cry out to the multitude, "I am just out of the box; look at me!" The final gown to engage the artist's attention was made of black satin, and its trimming certainly could not be considered entirely conventional, yet it in no way overstepped the bounds that good taste sets about a dress of black. Its skirt was bordered at the hem with a row of



IN BLACK TASTEFULLY TRIMMED.

jet buttons above which was ornamentation of cord passementerie. The jacket bodice's short ripple basque was lined with cream silk, and was cut away in front, beginning at the shoulders, to show a gathered vest of cream silk finished with a folded stock collar. The edges of shoulder seams and fronts were embroidered with jet and spangles and two velvet rosettes, each with a rhinestone button in the center, finished the left front. Any plain black satin can be revived to a fair degree of fashionableness by the application of trimming. If it is an itching for brocades that leads the possessor of a satin skirt to fire of it, let her buy a couple of yards of handsome brocade, cut out all the figures and applique them, outlining in gold or color. The effect will be artistically rich and the transformation complete.

Now that the new parasols are on view it becomes apparent that even if last year's parasol would do, it's got the chiffon ruffles in the wrong place. This season the dressiest parasols will have row on row of fluffy frills on the under side of the parasol. This is becoming and reasonable. If it should rain the parasol is not ruined, the only trouble is that this arrangement necessitates a bulging of the parasol when closed that looks a little queer at first, but it doubtless will come to seem stylish. Now, to confess the truth, it does remind one of a good deal of an emigrant's "bummer-shot," stuffed with odds and ends that ought to be put in a bag.

Copyright, 1896.

It is said Dr. Jameson's medical practice in South Africa was worth \$15,000 a year.

A BODICE THAT IS QUITE AS NEW.

with ends to hang a little way in front, said ends weighted with handsome lace. This effect admits a big black picture hat, a street hat or an evening bonnet. A recommendation of the oyster broadcloth is that it cleanses perfectly.

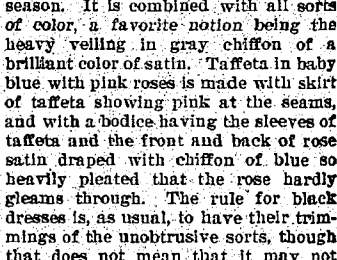
It is all very well to say that we are tired of spangles, but the imported dresses go on sporting them. It may be true that these dresses are the ones that served last season as models in foreign parts—your friends who "go over" every year may be mean enough to say so, but spangles are certainly going to blaze another year here. Here in the next picture is a dress that fairly advertises its own newness, yet the fronts of its novel jacket bodice show a very rich embroidery of spangles and silk. The bodice's material is green cloth, it has a fitted back and loose front, and its basque is slashed at the sides. A small vest with plain stock collar of green silk shows at the top, and silk soutache edges the jacket. The full balloon sleeves are of gray silk, a side panel of the same appearing in the cloth skirt. The latter is edged with two rows of gold braid. This is much used for trimmings and more than half of the time in ways that haven't the slightest suggestion of military effect. Dainty muellins and silks are seen set with rows of gold braid overlaid with lace, the metal glinting in subdued effect through the mesh.



YELLOW TRIMMING THAT IS MASKED WITH LACE.

sketch, one that in this instance was made of light green and brown mixed straw. Four upright ends of green ribbon and a bunch of pink crushed roses trimmed the front, more roses were put along the sides, and at the back a cluster of leaves and a knot of lace fell over the hair. A hat for this dress would hardly be harmonious unless its trimmings contained some lace, because lace entered so freely into the scheme of the gown's ornamentation. To begin with, its goods were golden-brown cloth and skirt showed a panel of lace over straw-colored silk on each side.

Gray was never more used than this season. It is combined with all sorts of color, a favorite notion being the heavy veiling in gray chiffon of a brilliant color of satin. Taffeta in baby blue with pink roses is made with skirt of taffeta showing pink at the seams, and with a bodice having the sleeves of taffeta and the front and back of rose satin draped with chiffon of blue so heavily pleated that the rose hardly gleams through. The rule for black dresses is, as usual, to have their trimmings of the unobtrusive sort, though that does not mean that it may not show originality. All is, it must not cry out to the multitude, "I am just out of the box; look at me!" The final gown to engage the artist's attention was made of black satin, and its trimming certainly could not be considered entirely conventional, yet it in no way overstepped the bounds that good taste sets about a dress of black. Its skirt was bordered at the hem with a row of



IN BLACK TASTEFULLY TRIMMED.

jet buttons above which was ornamentation of cord passementerie. The jacket bodice's short ripple basque was lined with cream silk, and was cut away in front, beginning at the shoulders, to show a gathered vest of cream silk finished with a folded stock collar. The edges of shoulder seams and fronts were embroidered with jet and spangles and two velvet rosettes, each with a rhinestone button in the center, finished the left front. Any plain black satin can be revived to a fair degree of fashionableness by the application of trimming. If it is an itching for brocades that leads the possessor of a satin skirt to fire of it, let her buy a couple of yards of handsome brocade, cut out all the figures and applique them, outlining in gold or color. The effect will be artistically rich and the transformation complete.

Now that the new parasols are on view it becomes apparent that even if last year's parasol would do, it's got the chiffon ruffles in the wrong place. This season the dressiest parasols will have row on row of fluffy frills on the under side of the parasol. This is becoming and reasonable. If it should rain the parasol is not ruined, the only trouble is that this arrangement necessitates a bulging of the parasol when closed that looks a little queer at first, but it doubtless will come to seem stylish. Now, to confess the truth, it does remind one



## TIMELY FARM TOPICS.

### MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND STABLE.

**Harrowing Corn—Ground Wheat Kills Off Innumerable Weeds and Levels Ridges—Vine Cutter for Gardeners—Adding to Wheelbarrow's Capacity**

**Machine for Gardeners.**  
The illustration represents a machine adapted to cut off parts of any creeping vine or for trimming or cutting off runners, and it may be carried close to the plant to cut off desired portions without injuring what is left, the cutters being also readily adjustable and easily accessible for sharpening or cleaning.

At the forward end of the machine is a sickle bar finger adapted to travel on the ground, and the body and the finger bar are made in two sections divided longitudinally, there being in the rear part of the finger bar and the forward part of the body a longitudinal opening where the cutters are located.

The ground wheel at the left hand side of the machine has an internal gear and is fast on the axle, the opposing wheel being removable, while meshing with the internal gear is a pinion on a shaft carrying a stellated cutter wheel, whose teeth are sharpened on a bevel to meet the cutting edge of a cutter adjustably secured in the left hand wall of the longitudinal opening, the upper edge of the cutter being flush with the upper surface of the finger bar of the machine.

The stationary cutter may be adjusted or removed as desired, and in case the vines might be damaged by the passage of the machine in its ordinary shape, the removable wheel may be taken out, bringing the cutters near the trunk and precluding the possibility of injuring the standing portion of the vine.

**Corn-Ground Wheat.**  
Corn stubble that has been seeded in grain, and is not sown to timothy or clover, will be much benefited by a thorough harrowing as soon as the land is fit to work. Hook three strong mules or horses to an adjustable steel tooth harrow and harrow across the drill rows. Ten acres can be gone over in a half a day. What few stools of grain may be rooted out will not amount to much. The loosening of the soil around the grain roots and the thorough pulverization of the earth between the drill rows will be a very great advantage to the crop. After the harrowing and before a rain is an excellent time to give the field a top dressing of fine manure or 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and 100 pounds of phosphate of lime. These two fertilizers act well together, and in a favorable season will increase the yield from eight to ten bushels per acre. Fields of grain that are in bad shape, either from being gotten in late, want of proper fertilization or owing to severe winds and alternate freezing and thawing, will be much benefited by a good harrowing.

The editor has frequently harrowed corn stubble grain, and always with the best results, and would earnestly commend it. The harrowing kills innumerable weeds, which is another advantage, besides breaking off the corn stubs and leveling the ridges, which makes it easier for the reaper. Corn stubble wheat should not be seeded to timothy or clover, but it should be plowed up as soon after harvest as the work can be done, and seeded to grain, and then to grass.—The American.

**Increasing a Wheelbarrow's Capacity.**  
When wheeling corn fodder and other light stuff, a wheelbarrow's capacity is too limited for convenience. The il-

lustration shows a simple attachment that can be slipped into the barrow on such occasions, to the great increase of its capacity. The side pieces should be hardwood strips. The attachment may be supported by hooks from the strips to the top of the wheelbarrow's back if preferred.

**How a Woman Would Farm.**  
I would work for small fruits. It is very nice for the women to run out and pick a bowl of rich strawberries, raspberries or blackberries, while they only have perhaps a half hour before tea, not time enough to go to a mile away to some rough pasture or field, perchance, a broken bone or two, and their dresses nearly torn to pieces, says a writer in the Maine Farmer. If you chance to mention these things to a man, "Oh, no time to fool with such things. What won't a woman think of next?" I notice if the berries are on the table he finds time to eat them, while the women are too tired to even look at them.

One thing more, I would not be boiling swill on the kitchen stove, running in every morning, noon and night with the swill pail full of meal, emptying the contents of the teakettle the women have got just to the boiling pitch, for washing the dishes or getting the meal; then, after getting half way to the pig pen, call back, "Oh, there! I have taken all the water out of that teakettle."

I would have a building all to myself, where I could heat water, boil swill, forge an iron and do a job of carpentering.

**Feeding Cottonseed Meal.**  
The use of cotton seed in moderate quantity, in connection with bran or clover hay or pasture, would not injure your butter, but rather be beneficial, as the food mentioned would tend to make it soft and oily, and the addition of cotton seed would counteract this

effect, and give it a firm consistency and good grain, without injuring the flavor perceptibly. At the Mississippi Agricultural College, we feed our milch cows a ration consisting of four to five pounds of cotton seed meal, two to four pounds of corn (or cornmeal), twenty pounds of corn silage, and hay ad libitum, through the winter months, or eight to ten pounds of seed may substitute the whole grain ration. When the cows are in good pasture, they need but little meal. As they become dried up, two pounds of meal and two pounds of bran may be fed with good advantage.

**Nitrogen for Early Peas.**  
When planting early peas a small amount of nitrate of soda will pay better than with any other crop. The pea requires nitrogenous manure, as it is more nitrogenous than any other grain, except the bean. It is true that the pea root is able to decompose air in the soil and extract the nitrogen from that, but it does this only when in an advanced stage of growth. A small amount of nitrate of soda sown with peas warms the soil around them, for it adds the growth of pea roots, which liberate carbonic acid gas, which always evolves heat. It is thus, by furnishing food and warmth at the early critical period, that the pea is made earlier than it otherwise would be, and brings a higher price in the market.

**Ewes that Lose Their Lambs.**  
It is a great misfortune to have a ewe lose her lamb. The loss of the lamb is itself a considerable item, but almost as bad is the impairment of the ewe's future value as a breeder. While the ewe has been bearing her young she has had a good appetite, because she has to eat for two. She keeps up this extra feeding after the lamb is dropped, and if it does not go into milk for the lamb it will go to fat, and make the ewe too fat for breeding purposes. It is a good plan if a ewe has lost her lamb to accustom some other lamb to continue suckling her. If there are twins, one of these can be taught to take its new mother.

**Sowing by Hand.**  
There are not many now who can distribute grain or grass seeds evenly by the hand and get the right amount per acre. It is likely that the art will be wholly lost. There are broadcast seeders which will do the work quicker and better than the best sower by hand could ever do. The drill nowadays does most of the grain seeding, the only difficulty with it being that when the soil is very mellow the seed is put in too deep. Rolling after the seed bed is prepared remedies this difficulty. It is also a good plan to roll down the land which is to be seeded by hand. The harrow or cultivator will cover it deeply enough.

**Hand Irrigation for Fruit.**  
An Ontario farmer reports good results in irrigating strawberries by carrying water in pails from a shallow well and pouring it on the bed, and from this beginning in irrigation he has erected a reservoir elevated above the level of the beds, to be watered, which he fills by hand pump and distributes by hose. With this crude system of irrigation he has been able to raise as many as 4,200 boxes of strawberries from a measured acre in a very dry season, and thus having almost a monopoly of the market, he was able to sell his berries at a fine price.

**Feed Economically.**  
The cost of production governs the profit, and not the prices received. Extravagance in feeding, waste of valuable food, and the use of stock that does not produce above the average, are the obstacles which cause mortgages and entail losses.

**Small Farms Pay.**  
Small farms are made to pay by closer attention and a better feeding of the soil than is possible with large ones.

**Oats and Ends.**  
If one wears old, loose kid gloves while ironing they will save many callous spots on the hands.

Silver spoons that have become discolored by eggs may be cleaned readily by rubbing with a soft cloth and a little dry salt.

If brooms are dipped in a pail of hot suds for a minute or two each week it will make them tough and pliable, and they last much longer.

Little bags of orris powder are considered among the daintiest devices for perfuming bed linen and underclothing, and are more popular than lavender just now in the most luxurious houses.

When using vaseline to promote the growth of the hair, eyebrows or lashes it should be applied every night with a small camel's-hair brush, and care should be taken that it is not allowed to spread over the forehead.

A simple disinfectant to use in a sick room is made by putting some ground coffee in a saucer and in the center a small piece of camphor gum. Light the gum with a match. As the gum burns allow the coffee to burn with it. The perfume is refreshing and healthful, as well as inexpensive.

Palms, rubber plants and all foliage plants used in the house should have a weekly washing. Using a soft cloth or sponge, each leaf should receive a light washing with lukewarm water, and the soil should be loosened about the roots. Plants breathe through their leaves, and cannot grow well unless they are kept free from dust.

Mildew may be removed in the following manner: First, by rubbing off any loose mildew, then rubbing in common salt, afterward sprinkling liberally with powdered chalk and moistening with clean cold water. After this dry slowly in the open air, rise, and the marks are still there repeat the process. It may be necessary to do this several times, but in the end the spots will be removed.

It is sometimes convenient to remember the following items of cooks' measurements:

One pint of liquid equals one pound. Two gills of liquid make one cupful. Four teaspoonfuls make one tablespoonful.

Two round tablespoonfuls of flour will weigh an ounce.

Half a pound of butter will make one cup.

Four cups of flour make one pound. Two cups of granulated sugar make one pound, but in powdered sugar it will take two and one-half cups to make one pound.

## WERE KINGS OF THE BORDER.

Thrilling Episodes in the Lives of the James Boys.

Frank James, the surviving brother of that brace of bandits known on the border as the James boys, is a door-keeper in a St. Louis theater. He is a free man. After his dramatic surrender to Governor Crittenden of Missouri, Frank James never committed another crime. Those that were charged to him were not prosecuted too far. Some people know why. Not a court in Missouri before, which he appeared ever, passed sentence upon him, although he was so accused that not a single virtue was credited as an offset to his charged crimes and accusations. He was never captured, although there were prices upon his head in more States than one.

**APOLLO OF CONGRESS.**  
Wallace T. Foote, Jr., the handsomest man in Congress.  
Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, New York, has been voted the handsomest man in Congress. Mr. Foote has had a dangerous rival

and by corporations that never could be swayed by appeal or influence. This bandit only gave himself up when he was assured that his own terms would be accepted. And then he rode to the boundary of the State capital of Missouri, tied his horse to a fence, and in the company of one man, who had the authority of the Governor, he walked down the main street of the town to the mansion of the executive, up the steps and into the office, and there took off his belt and pistols and cartridges and spurs and sent them to the door. He was there in so recent that the newspaper readers of to-day do not think it necessary to recall the date.

Frank and Jesse James stayed in Missouri and Kansas "and round about," settling old scores, and becoming terrors to travelers. They went into Nebraska and robbed a bank. They were chased out and rode across the State by night. Frank had been wounded in the fight, and was sick nearly unto death. He could not sit on his horse. Besides, two horses in a flight are sometimes unhandy. Jesse placed Frank in front, his body hanging equally poised over the pommel of the saddle. Thus they rode by night, hiding in the thickets or the grass by the day, until they reached Missouri.

The price put upon the heads of the James "boys" by the State and by express companies, and the tactics of the Pinkertons to capture them, are still fresh history on the "border."

The Governor of Missouri, T. T. Crittenden, law partner of Senator Cockrell, and now consul general to Mexico, offered a reward for the James boys, dead or alive, and the railroads

He dresses quite as well as Bennett, but the latter is bachelor, which was at first considered greatly in his favor, for Foote is a married man. Bennett's mustache is curly and blonde; Foote's dark and graceful. The eyes of Bennett are steel blue; Foote's dark and expressive. The hair is which settled the matter and turned the victory over to Foote. Mr. Foote has a nobly shaped head covered with masses of wavy, tumbling, prematurely gray hair. It tosses picturesquely about his head and is altogether quite irresistible. Mr. Foote is a lawyer. A few years ago he married Miss Mary Witherbee, a daughter of a very wealthy iron family in the neighborhood of Port Henry. Mrs. Foote does not reside in Washington. She is an invalid. The Apollo of Congress and his former rival, Mr. Bennett, live at one hotel.

**NEW YORK'S CITY HALL.**  
Plans for a New Building Adopted Despite the Lack of Funds.  
The eleventh annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York closed the other evening with an exhibition of the prize plans, made three years ago, for the new city hall. In 1893 the Legislature passed an act creating a board for the approval of designs for a new city hall on the site of the present one and appropriating \$17,000 to be distributed among the architects competing. Seven thousand dollars was to be given to the architect submitting the best plan and the sum of \$2,000 was to be given to each of five others submitting what the committee believed to be the next best plans. A year after the passage of the act appropriating the money the Legislature decided that New York did not need a new municipal building in City Hall Park and the project was abandoned. The agreement with the architects had to be kept, however, and six weeks ago the award for the prize plans was made.

The prize plan provides for a five-story

edifice with mansard roof and resembles in general appearance any one of a dozen buildings throughout the country. The structure would occupy all the space covered by the present city hall and make a horseshoe, inside of which the present county courthouse would be hidden except from the Chambers street side.—New York Journal.

A boy would throw at a cat if he knew he would be spanked the next minute for it.

The Fords went to the telegraph office

and sent a message to Governor Crittenden claiming the reward for killing Jesse James. The news of the assassination of a President could not have caused more excitement in Missouri, although the feeling was of a different character.

The Fords were arrested and released. They got their reward. One of them was killed in a dancehouse in Colorado later, and the other died of consumption. The chase was over. Frank James, as explained in the beginning of this article, was surrendered to the Governor of Missouri, and when the Governor quit office and resumed the practice of law, Frank James was his messenger.

**THE RIDE FOR LIFE.**  
In the person of Congressman Charles Bennett, of Brooklyn, but feminine Washington has at last decided in favor of the man from Port Henry, and so he has been named the Apollo of the lower house. Bennett, of Brooklyn, has a fine figure and is a fashion plate in dress. Foote is at least three inches under Bennett, but of a heavier build.

He dresses quite as well as Bennett, but the latter is bachelor, which was at first considered greatly in his favor, for Foote is a married man. Bennett's mustache is curly and blonde; Foote's dark and graceful. The eyes of Bennett are steel blue; Foote's dark and expressive. The hair is which settled the matter and turned the victory over to Foote. Mr. Foote has a nobly shaped head covered with masses of wavy, tumbling, prematurely gray hair. It tosses picturesquely about his head and is altogether quite irresistible. Mr. Foote is a lawyer. A few years ago he married Miss Mary Witherbee, a daughter of a very wealthy iron family in the neighborhood of Port Henry. Mrs. Foote does not reside in Washington. She is an invalid. The Apollo of Congress and his former rival, Mr. Bennett, live at one hotel.

**WALLACE T. FOOTE, JR.**  
He dresses quite as well as Bennett, but the latter is bachelor, which was at first considered greatly in his favor, for Foote is a married man. Bennett's mustache is curly and blonde; Foote's dark and graceful. The eyes of Bennett are steel blue; Foote's dark and expressive. The hair is which settled the matter and turned the victory over to Foote. Mr. Foote has a nobly shaped head covered with masses of wavy, tumbling, prematurely gray hair. It tosses picturesquely about his head and is altogether quite irresistible. Mr. Foote is a lawyer. A few years ago he married Miss Mary Witherbee, a daughter of a very wealthy iron family in the neighborhood of Port Henry. Mrs. Foote does not reside in Washington. She is an invalid. The Apollo of Congress and his former rival, Mr. Bennett, live at one hotel.

**NEWS OF OUR STATE.**

**ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.**

**Brutal Fastime of Cadillac Toughs—Tangled Condition of Alpena's Finances—New Officers of the Y. M. C. A. E.—Ravages of Tuberculosis.**

**Duel Between Bulldog and Wildcat.**  
A crowd of men in Cadillac paid \$1 each the other night to see a finish fight between a big wildcat and a plucky bulldog. The cat was captured a month ago in the woods, and was one of the biggest and most savage of its kind. The dog is owned by a man named Powers, and was but little larger than the cat. The pair fought in a cage about ten feet square, built in the center of the room, and was surrounded by the spectators. There was no time wasted in preliminaries. Almost as soon as the dog was dropped into the pen the cat with arched back, made a flying leap at its foe. The dog met it half way and they fought in grim silence and with no appeal for mercy to the end. The bulldog yelled with pain, however, at the first dig of the long claws, and several times announced that he was greatly dissatisfied with his antagonist's methods. A wildcat's favorite mode of fighting is to grasp its enemy with its claws and then dig and tear viciously with its powerful hind feet. The Cadillac dog had evidently had an unpleasant recollection of cats, and his attack from the first was directed at those muscular hind legs. Time and again the cat shook off the dog's hold, only to have the strong jaws close about the same leg at the next opening. The cat fought and fought, and was breathless and then mutually backed off and eyed each other until the dog was encouraged by the crowd to renew the attack. In this way eleven distinct rounds were fought. Finally the dog succeeded in dislodging one of the savage cat's hind legs, and from that time on he had it all his own way with the complete. Then the cat was shot, and the brutal exhibition ended.

**\$5,675.60 Shy!**  
A. J. Dresser, export accountant, who has been engaged on the Alpena city books for the past five weeks, made his report to the Board of Supervisors. During the years 1888 to 1893, the terms of A. J. Simmons, there was an error of \$231.07 in favor of the county. Mr. Simmons looked over the report, and feeling satisfied that it was correct, paid the balance to the county treasurer. From 1889 to 1892, during the term of G. E. Perkins, the report shows a shortage of \$5,675.60. From 1893 to Feb. 28, 1896, the term of the present treasurer, Rayburn, the report alleges a shortage of \$121,070. This was found to be caused by errors which occurred during the first three months Mr. Rayburn was treasurer, and the shortage was occasioned by a failure to enter properly the amount of collections received for credit of State and county taxes. The general fund has now been charged with the amount and the books balanced. Ex-Treasurer Perkins was notified of the shortage in his accounts, but has nothing to say further than that he made the errors in his book-keeping. What will be done in the matter is not known yet, as he holds clear receipts for his yearly payments. It is likely that no action will be taken. The State holds an account against the county for about \$28,000. The expert is confident he can reduce this more than half, and will probably be engaged to look over the State books.

**Commander Shakespeare.**  
Gen. William Shakespeare, who has just been elected department commander of the Michigan Grand Army of the Republic, has a fine record as a soldier. He is a native of Ohio, and his military career began when he enlisted on April 12, 1861, two days before Fort Sumter was fired upon. He was then only 17 years old. He was the first person in Michigan County to sign the roll. He was often commended for general bravery, and was promoted to second lieutenant. At the battle of Jackson he was desperately wounded and has never recovered. Gen. Shakespeare is best known for his fierce denunciation of Pension Commissioner Lochren, who in his behalf had tried to wrong pensioners.

**Michigan Endorses Adjoining.**  
The last day of the tenth annual convention of Christian Endeavor was auspiciously celebrated at Ionia. Dr. Clarke, the meeting's president, addressed the morning session. The missionary spirit was dominant, and twenty signed a willingness to go to foreign lands as missionaries. Much rivalry was manifested between representatives from Port Huron and Jackson for the next annual convention. President, William H. Strong of Detroit; vice-president, Prof. G. P. Coler of Ann Arbor; secretary, Thos. B. Roberts of Lapeer; treasurer, H. O. Fanning of Grand Rapids; junior superintendent, Mabel Bates of Traverse City; missionary superintendent, B. R. Hoobler of Bay City. The meeting was the largest ever held in the State.

**Six Persons Die of Tuberculosis.**  
It is asserted that within a very few years six members of a family which resided in Montcalm County, as well as two persons who attended them, have died of tuberculosis contracted from two cows which also died of the disease. Gov. Rich will request the State Board of Health to make an exhaustive investigation of the case for the purpose of ascertaining what measures are necessary to be taken to guard against taking this disease from cattle.

**Short State Items.**  
Several schools in Bay County have been closed on account of a malignant epidemic that is prevailing in many places. The disease somewhat resembles measles.

Benton Harbor is putting on lots of style now. On April 1 the free delivery system was inaugurated. Twenty-five mail boxes have been put in position and the citizens are writing more letters than ever before, so that the carriers will have something to do.

The sanitarium of Battle Creek will run a large farm for the raising of the fruits and vegetables used in the institution, also dairy products. They do this instead of buying of outside parties for the purpose of giving employment to thirty young men who are paying their own way through the Seventh Day Adventist College.

William B. Simons, the man who was assaulted and robbed between Farwell and Weidman, says that the highwaymen knocked him down, choked and beat him, took \$70 and his revolver, then gagged him, dragged him through the bushes and left him in the mud and water under the feet of an old tree for dead.

Arthur Green has been commissioned postmaster at Devil's Lake.

F. A. Blackmer, the Benton Harbor capitalist and paper-mill owner, is dead.

Henry Legge, a prisoner in Libby during the war, died at Bellevue Saturday.

William R. Miller, of Howell, for eight years county treasurer, died Saturday.

A big revival has just ended at Deerfield. Over 100 conversions are reported.

At Iron Mountain, burglars robbed Father Knispaspat of \$1,000 belonging to the church.

The 7-year-old daughter of Charles Seidle was instantly killed by an electric car in Grand Rapids.

Peter Brown, an old settler in Lynn township, Lapeer County, is dead. He leaves a widow and three children.

Charles P. Staehel, a wall paper dealer at Ann Arbor, has gone to the wall. Joseph Staehel, forced to close a \$4,000 mortgage.

Palmer White, the father of the sleeping sick, wife, and a respectable citizen of Meadville, north of Stockholm, is dead.

The floating indebtedness of Trinity Church, of Bay City, was extinguished by the Easter Sunday offering, which amounted to \$2,200.

Fruit buds are in fine condition around East Dayton, Tuscola County, and the prospects for a big crop of all kinds of fruit are very bright.

Fred Johnson, the colored man who fatally shot Will Crockett, near Royal Oak, has been released, the evidence showing that he fired in self-defense.

The Bay City cannery factory is no more. It started out in 1890 with bright prospects, but the country has been flooded with such factories, and the business didn't pay.

The annual report of the Marshall fire department records sixteen fires during the past year, incurring an aggregate loss of \$11,007, of which insurance companies paid \$7,120. The fire department made a good record in subduing the fires and preventing their extension.

The body of Mrs. Samuel Hitt, who was buried at Eastport, was taken up to be reinterred in another cemetery. It was found to be completely petrified, though it had been in the grave but two years. The features were perfect. When struck the corpse gave forth a ringing sound.

The ladies of a certain secret society at Alpena had a warm time the other night. Charge was made that a former treasurer had failed to turn over \$17 of society funds. Wagging tongues gave way to blows. Several of the officers were driven into the corner. Finally a policeman, so the story goes, was called in to quiet the meeting.

A wedding was announced at Neesville, a suburb of Sault Ste. Marie. The day before the ceremony, the bride-elect disappeared as completely as if the earth had swallowed her. The next day she reappeared—a wife. It seems she met another fellow a few days before the other wedding was to be performed, fell desperately in love with him, and watching her chance, ran away and was married. The deserted lover takes a very philosophical view of the matter. He says "there are others," besides he doesn't want a fickle-minded wife.

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

**ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.**

**Brutal Fastime of Cadillac Toughs—Tangled Condition of Alpena's Finances—New Officers of the Y. M. C. A. E.—Ravages of Tuberculosis.**

**Duel Between Bulldog and Wildcat.**  
A crowd of men in Cadillac paid \$1 each the other night to see a finish fight between a big wildcat and a plucky bulldog. The cat was captured a month ago in the woods, and was one of the biggest and most savage of its kind. The dog is owned by a man named Powers, and was but little larger than the cat. The pair fought in a cage about ten feet square, built in the center of the room, and was surrounded by the spectators. There was no time wasted in preliminaries. Almost as soon as the dog was dropped into the pen the cat with arched back, made a flying leap at its foe. The dog met it half way and they fought in grim silence and with no appeal for mercy to the end. The bulldog yelled with pain, however, at the first dig of the long claws, and several times announced that he was greatly dissatisfied with his antagonist's methods. A wildcat's favorite mode of fighting is to grasp its enemy with its claws and then dig and tear viciously with its powerful hind feet. The Cadillac dog had evidently had an unpleasant recollection of cats, and his attack from the first was directed at those muscular hind legs. Time and again the cat shook off the dog's hold, only to have the strong jaws close about the same leg at the next opening. The cat fought and fought, and was breathless and then mutually backed off and eyed each other until the dog was encouraged by the crowd to renew the attack. In this way eleven distinct rounds were fought. Finally the dog succeeded in dislodging one of the savage cat's hind legs, and from that time on he had it all his own way with the complete. Then the cat was shot, and the brutal exhibition ended.

**\$5,675.60 Shy!**  
A. J. Dresser, export accountant, who has been engaged on the Alpena city books for the past five weeks, made his report to the Board of Supervisors. During the years 1888 to 1893, the terms of A. J. Simmons, there was an error of \$231.07 in favor of the county. Mr. Simmons looked over the report, and feeling satisfied that it was correct, paid the balance to the county treasurer. From 1889 to 1892, during the term of G. E. Perkins, the report shows a shortage of \$5,675.60. From 1893 to Feb. 28, 1896, the term of the present treasurer, Rayburn, the report alleges a shortage of \$121,070. This was found to be caused by errors which occurred during the first three months Mr. Rayburn was treasurer, and the shortage was occasioned by a failure to enter properly the amount of collections received for credit of State and county taxes. The general fund has now been charged with the amount and the books balanced. Ex-Treasurer Perkins was notified of the shortage in his accounts, but has nothing to say further than that he made the errors in his book-keeping. What will be done in the matter is not known yet, as he holds clear receipts for his yearly payments. It is likely that no action will be taken. The State holds an account against the county for about \$28,000. The expert is confident he can reduce this more than half, and will probably be engaged to look over the State books.

**Commander Shakespeare.**  
Gen. William Shakespeare, who has just been elected department commander of the Michigan Grand Army of the Republic, has a fine record as a soldier. He is a native of Ohio, and his military career began when he enlisted on April 12, 1861, two days before Fort Sumter was fired upon. He was then only 17 years old. He was the first person in Michigan County to sign the roll. He was often commended for general bravery, and was promoted to second lieutenant. At the battle of Jackson he was desperately wounded and has never recovered. Gen. Shakespeare is best known for his fierce denunciation of Pension Commissioner Lochren, who in his behalf had tried to wrong pensioners.

**Michigan Endorses Adjoining.**  
The last day of the tenth annual convention of Christian Endeavor was auspiciously celebrated at Ionia. Dr. Clarke, the meeting's president, addressed the morning session. The missionary spirit was dominant, and twenty signed a willingness to go to foreign lands as missionaries. Much rivalry was manifested between representatives from Port Huron and Jackson for the next annual convention. President, William H. Strong of Detroit; vice-president, Prof. G. P. Coler of Ann Arbor; secretary, Thos. B. Roberts of Lapeer; treasurer, H. O. Fanning of Grand Rapids; junior superintendent, Mabel Bates of Traverse City; missionary superintendent, B. R. Hoobler of Bay City. The meeting was the largest ever held in the State.

**Six Persons Die of Tuberculosis.**  
It is asserted that within a very few years six members of a family which resided in Montcalm County, as well as two persons who attended them, have died of tuberculosis contracted from two cows which also died of the disease. Gov. Rich will request the State Board of Health to make an exhaustive investigation of the case for the purpose of ascertaining what measures are necessary to be taken to guard against taking this disease from cattle.

**Short State Items.**  
Several schools in Bay County have been closed on account of a malignant epidemic that is prevailing in many places. The disease somewhat resembles measles.

Benton Harbor is putting on lots of style now. On April 1 the free delivery system was inaugurated. Twenty-five mail boxes have been put in position and the citizens are writing more letters than ever before, so that the carriers will have something to do.

The sanitarium of Battle Creek will run a large farm for the raising of the fruits and vegetables used in the institution, also dairy products. They do this instead of buying of outside parties for the purpose of giving employment to thirty young men who are paying their own way through the Seventh Day Adventist College.

William B. Simons, the man who was assaulted and robbed between Farwell and Weidman, says that the highwaymen knocked him down, choked and beat him, took \$70 and his revolver, then gagged him, dragged him through the bushes and left him in the mud and water under the feet of an old tree for dead.

Arthur Green has been commissioned postmaster at Devil's Lake.

F. A. Blackmer, the Benton Harbor capitalist and paper-mill owner, is dead.

Henry Legge, a prisoner in Libby during the war, died at Bellevue Saturday.

William R. Miller, of Howell, for eight years county treasurer, died Saturday.

A big revival has just ended at Deerfield. Over 100 conversions are reported.

At Iron Mountain, burglars robbed Father Knispaspat of \$1,000 belonging to the church.

The 7-year-old daughter of Charles Seidle was instantly killed by an electric car in Grand Rapids.

Peter Brown, an old settler in Lynn township, Lapeer County, is dead. He leaves a widow and three children.

Charles P. Staehel, a wall paper dealer at Ann Arbor, has gone to the wall. Joseph Staehel, forced to close a \$4,000 mortgage.

Palmer White, the father of the sleeping sick, wife, and a respectable citizen of Meadville, north of Stockholm, is dead.

The floating indebtedness of Trinity Church, of Bay City, was extinguished by the Easter Sunday offering, which amounted to \$2,200.

Fruit buds are in fine condition around East Dayton, Tuscola County, and the prospects for a big crop of all kinds of fruit are very bright.

Fred Johnson, the colored man who fatally shot Will Crockett, near Royal Oak, has been released, the evidence showing that he fired in self-defense.

The Bay City cannery factory is no more. It started out in 1890 with bright prospects, but the country has been flooded with such factories, and the business didn't pay.

The annual report of the Marshall fire department records sixteen fires during the past year, incurring an aggregate loss of \$11,007, of which insurance companies paid \$7,120. The fire department made a good record in subduing the fires and preventing their extension.

The body of Mrs. Samuel Hitt, who was buried at Eastport, was taken up to be reinterred in another cemetery. It was found to be completely petrified, though it had been in the grave but two years. The features were perfect. When struck the corpse gave forth a ringing sound.

The ladies of a certain secret society at Alpena had a warm time the other night. Charge was made that a former treasurer had failed to turn over \$17 of society funds. Wagging tongues gave way to blows. Several of the officers were driven into the corner. Finally a policeman, so the story goes, was called in to quiet the meeting.

A wedding was announced at Neesville, a suburb of Sault Ste. Marie. The day before the ceremony, the bride-elect disappeared as completely as if the earth had swallowed her. The next day she reappeared—a wife. It seems she met another fellow a few days before the other wedding was to be performed, fell desperately in love with him,



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Republican State Convention.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan:

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan, is hereby called to meet at the Auditorium, Detroit, on

THURSDAY, MAY 7TH, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating fourteen electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and electing four delegates at large, and four alternate delegates, to the National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 16th, 1896. Also for the purpose of electing a Chairman of the State Central Committee and two members thereof from each Congressional District and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Under the call of the National Republican Committee, each Congressional district is entitled to two delegates and two alternate delegates to the National Convention, which delegates shall be chosen at District Conventions, held with not less than twenty days' public notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention.

This committee requests that the several counties select their County Committees for the ensuing two years, at the County Conventions which elect delegates to the State Convention hereby called, and that the organization and membership of such County Committees, together with Post Office addresses, be at once forwarded to the Secretary of the State Central Committee at Detroit, in order that early and systematic work may be begun and carried on through the coming campaign.

The District Conventions will be held as usual and the Convention governed as heretofore.

Crawford County will be entitled to two delegates.

Signed by the Republican State Central Committee

JAMES McMILLAN, CHAIRMAN.

DENNIS E. ALWARD, SECRETARY.

Detroit, Mich. Feb. 21, '96.

### Republican County Convention.

The republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, Saturday, April 25th, '96, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Detroit, May 7th, and to attend to such other business as may properly come before it.

The several townships are entitled to delegates, as follows:

Maple Forest, 2 Grayling, 17  
Frederic, 3 Ball, 2  
Grove, 2 South Branch, 2  
Blaine, 2 Center Plains, 2

Beaver Creek, 2.

JOHN STALEY,

M. A. BATES, CHAIRMAN.

Secretary.

President Cleveland is said to be fond of whistling. The country is paying dearly for his whistle.

Ex-President Harrison's capture of a charming second wife, is of course to be considered a republican gain.

The doubtful States this year are all in the list of those, which have heretofore helped to constitute the "Solid South," the main reliance of the democratic party.

W. H. French, of West Branch, who was a candidate for Congress two years ago in this district, has announced that he will not be in the race this year.

Some people seem to have an idea that because the Democrats are licked in advance this is a good year for Republicans to administer a few thumps to each other. It's a bad idea.—Goshen Times.

The Republican party has always been sound on the currency question, and, as McKinley recently observed, "it can be relied upon in the future, as in the past, to supply the country with the best money ever known—gold, silver and paper—good the world over."—Globe Democrat.

The Republican plurality of 11,278 in Rhode Island breaks the record, with the exception of the year 1862, when a Republican war governor was elected without opposition. The first straw of 1896 comes from a small state, but it is significant.—Globe Democrat.

A Kansas man predicts that the world will come to an end next fall. The prophet is muddled in his vaticination. The thing that will come to an end next fall, is not the earth, but the Democratic party.—Inter Ocean.

We notice by our exchanges and correspondence from the southern portion of the state that the candidacy of Col. E. J. March, of Hillsdale, for Auditor General is received with great favor. We are willing, for we do not know a man who is better fitted for the position.

Some time ago Secretary Carlisle predicted that the national deficit for the current fiscal year would not exceed \$17,000,000. With three more months to hear from it already reaches \$19,000,000. As Mr. Carlisle's predictions never come true, there is nothing at all strange in his last prophetic failure. What Carlisle doesn't know about finance is, like time and space, a subject too vast for intelligent discussion.—Inter Ocean.

The Kauffman Milling Company, of St. Louis, informs the Globe-Democrat of that city, that its sales of flour in Cuba and Porto Rico were \$3000 to \$4000 per month before the reciprocity treaties were made, about \$25,000 per month during the time the treaties were in force, and that since the repeal of the treaties they have fallen from \$2000 to \$3000 per month. Such facts as those show the vast advantage we derived from the reciprocity clauses of the McKinley law, and afford a reason why the people should elect a Republican Congress and President to restore reciprocal trade.

Several names have been presented as possible candidates for nomination at the congressional convention for this district, but we believe none of them will be seriously considered, as Hon. B. O. Crump is a candidate for renomination, and is entitled to it by party usage, especially as the record he has made in his first term is such as to commend itself to his constituents. By earnest work he has secured for this district all that was asked in the River and Harbor Bill, passed last week, with a large addition to the appropriation for the Saginaw river. He is all right on every national question, and should receive the entire support of his party.

The May number of the DELINEATOR is called the Commencement Number. Its forecast of summer styles in dress and millinery is complete, including beside the usual monthly display, a number of Commencement Gowns, and a chapter on the latest ideas in attire for bicycling. Not less practical and useful to women are the first of a series of papers on recent Culinary Inventions, one on Domestic Sanitation, and the usual Review of the Markets, and talk about Co-ery, the Spring dainties receiving due attention.—Among the general reading a very entertaining article is contributed by Mary Cadwalader Jones; Mildred Conway tells about a novel Foster Parry, and Carolyn Halsted describes the origin, organization and objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Witherspoon's Tea Table Chat, notices of New Books and illustrated descriptions of the latest designs in Embroidery, Knitting, Tatting, Lace Making, etc., complete a magnificent number.—Terms \$1.00 per year. Address the Butterick Publishing Company, New York City.

Recent investigation relative to state tax rates show that only four of the forty-eight states and territories of the entire United States had a lower tax rate than Michigan levied last year. And no other state in the Union secures better value for every dollar appropriated and expended than does our own state. Michigan's public institutions are equalled by the institutions of but one or two other states in the entire country, and surpassed by none. Such are the facts disclosed by an intelligent investigation of comparative state tax rates to which our Democratic friends have been recently directing attention.—Cadillac News and Express.

Happy Eastertide brings to all—rich and poor alike—its message of hope and cheer, and even the most matter-of-fact delight to honor the joyous season with all things bright and beautiful. Before it comes we love to think of it, to plan for it—each in his individual way—and that everything should assume an Easter dress and brightness is but a natural result of the all-pervading spirit of the festival. Even the books proclaim the near advent of the auspicious time. DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE comes to us in Easter Dress, and with Easter pictures and poems, and general "springy" character, makes one immediately feel in accord with the season. A complete story by A. Conan Doyle "The Medal of Brigadier Gerard," handsomely illustrated, carries one along with its spirit and "go" from the first word to the last. There is ample information in "Household" and "Home Art" for the blessed Martha's of our times, without whom the world would be so cheerless; of home nurse will find admirable suggestions for the season in "Santarian," and above all, the fashion Department is replete with seasonable novelties for Easter gowns, and the simple dresses that forbade women like to make at this season. Every number of Demorests contains a Pattern Order which entitles the holder to reliable and stylish patterns at a merely nominal cost. Demorests is published for \$2.00 a year, by the Demorest Publishing Company, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

It does not particularly matter by whom the reciprocity policy was originated. The fact of principal importance is that a large majority of the American people are in favor of its restoration, and that this is sufficient of itself to insure the defeat of the Democratic party next fall.—Globe Dem.

According to Mr. Carroll D. Wright who is considered good statistical authority, the manufacturers of the single state of Georgia in the year 1890 exceeded those of all the southern states combined in 1880. The census reports verify the statement. And yet we find a majority of the people of Georgia voting for the 1890 instead of the 1890 tariff conditions. While other conditions have changed for the better, it is never the less true that protection has been the South's greatest blessing since the war of the sixties. The South owes more to protection than it will ever pay by voting against it.—Det. Journal.

Prof. Sloan's history of Napoleon, which continues to occupy the leading place in the CENTURY MAGAZINE, progresses rapidly in the April number, setting before the reader "Napoleon the Assailant of Nationality." The narrative deals with the de-thronement of the Spanish Bourbons and the uprising of the Spanish people, and also with the regeneration of Germany through Prussia. The illustrations continue to exhibit an artistic character and a regard for historical details, which, together with the lavish number of them, make them unique in the illustration of historical serials.

COL. A. T. BLISS, Candidate for the Republican Nomination for Governor of Michigan.

Not in the United States is there a truer comrade, or one who is more ideally a type of the Union volunteer, than Col. A. T. Bliss, of Saginaw, Mich. He was born in 1837, on his father's farm, near Smithfield, Madison county, N. Y., and in 1861 enlisted as a private in the 10th N. Y. Cav. He was promoted, for good reasons, to sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. While leading a picked body of men on a desperate expedition, he was attacked, severely wounded, and captured. The Official Roster of the Volunteer Officers, issued about the close of the war, has him reported killed. On the contrary, he is one of the liveliest men under the shadow of the flag. After six months of imprisonment at Andersonville, Charleston and Macon, he succeeded in making his escape from the latter place, and by eighteen nights of hard and hazardous traveling reached our lines, and was welcomed in his regiment as one risen from the grave. At the close of the war he went to Saginaw, Mich., and entered the lumber business, beginning on the lowest rung of the ladder, by working in the woods as a laborer, and afterward as foreman. He invested his earnings wisely, and soon began to forge to the front. His business grew, until he has been for years the employer of from 400 to 500 men, and his operations have been extended and successful. He has always remembered his own beginnings in his dealings with his employees, and treated them with such justice and liberality that they are all devoted to him.

He has been active and helpful in all that contributed to the upbuilding of the community around him. While president of a bank he started a savings bank for the working people, and developed it to one of the strongest and soundest institutions of the kind in the country, and is now its president. He served eleven years on the Saginaw City School Board; was an invaluable promoter of the building of the Michigan Soldiers' Home, and has been for five years its treasurer. He has been prominent in the Prisoner of War Association and the G. A. R. He has always been an earnest Republican. He lived in a Democratic ward, and to promote his party's interests he accepted the nomination of supervisor, and later of alderman, being both times triumphantly elected by the votes of his Democratic neighbors, who admired him. Still later he was a candidate for senator in that Democratic district, and elected. In 1888 the Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District wanted to beat Timothy Tarnsey, who seemed to have a mortgage upon it, and they induced Col. Bliss to accept the nomination against him, which he did, though the chances were desperate. But he was elected, and made one of the most business like and efficient members of the 51st Congress. He was a staunch advocate of the McKinley Bill, and his speech in support of it was a model of the practical, business like view. Two years ago Col. A. T. Bliss was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and received a strong support, but there developed particular reasons why Gov. Rich should receive the nomination, whereupon Bliss and his friends joined heartily in support of his nomination.—National Tribune.

When Kentucky Democrats get cooled off they will honor Governor Bradley for calling out the militia, and saving the state from a lasting disgrace during the closing hours of the Legislature. The Courier Journal (dem.) elizes up the lobby, which, it says, "has all winter hung about the state house." The Courier Journal denies that they represent the democratic party in Kentucky, and says: "The brawls, in which these men have been engaged, have made their names by words in Kentucky. They have the reputation of always carrying arms and of always being ready to use them. They have been at Frankfort all through the session as the active lobbyists of one of the candidates for Senator. They have been used by his friends as a sort of death's head and cross bones to intimidate the Republicans. They have been exploiting as men of reckless courage, who would as soon take a life as take a drink, and who would carry out their instructions, or die in their tracks."

The enormous importations under the Wilson law, for which we had to pay gold, necessarily diminished the exports of the United States. Our chief reliance in our foreign trade is to export our products, mainly agricultural, in sufficient quantity or more to pay for our imports, so that the balance of trade shall be in our favor. Under the Wilson law we exported in a year agricultural products valued at \$301,578,885, while during the last year of the McKinley law we exported similar productions valued at \$371,125,299. It will thus be seen that under the McKinley law we exported more, and under the other law less the difference amounting to about \$70,000,000. Therefore, the balance of trade necessarily turns against us. I could pursue the analysis of these two laws further, but I have said enough to explain the preference of the Wilson bill by the President. He believes in large proportions at the lowest cost, without regard to the industries and labor of our countrymen, while I believe in a careful discrimination and the imposition of such duties on articles that compete with home productions as well as to diversify our employments and protect and foster impartially all industries, whether of the farm, the workshop, the mine, the forest or the sea. I prefer a law that will impartially protect and encourage all home industries, and I regard the McKinley law as infinitely better than the Wilson law, which I believe is the cause of all the evils we now encounter by adverse balance of trade, the exportation of gold, and derangement of our monetary system. The Wilson law has produced a deficiency every hour and day that it has been on the statute book, while the McKinley law had always produced a surplus until after the incoming of this administration, and if administered since that time by friendly agents would have furnished the government all the revenue needed.—Senator Sherman.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Award.

Cleveland has placed all the positions in the Indian bureau under the civil service rules. This means fewer scalps to be taken by the place hunters.

Knight of the Macabees.  
The State Commander writes us from Lincoln Neb. as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures when all other remedies fail."—Igned, F. W. Stevens, State Com.—We will not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at L. Fournier's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.

There is a town on the Upper Snake River, in Idaho, called New Sweden. Hans Hansen is Mayor, Peter Peterson, Clerk, and the common council is composed of Peter Hansen, Hans Peterson, Peter Hansen Peterson, Hans Peterson Hansen and Peter Hansen Hansen. No relationship exists among these men.—Inter Ocean.

Two Lives Saved.  
Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 319 Florida st., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

## WHERE ARE YOU GOING?



## CLAGGETTS STORE

AFTER  
NEW HATS,  
NEW SHOES,  
NEW DRY GOODS  
and Something for my Family to Eat.

Every Department of this Store is jam full of Bargains. Good Goods, Low Prices; Quick Sales, and Small Profits are his Mottos. Same Old Stand, 99 Mich. Avenue, Grayling, Mich.

## NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,  
Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Luncheon served. Give me a call.  
J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan.

## The Oldest And the Best

"In the Fall of '83, my son, R. B. Rozzie, had a huge carbuncle on his neck. The doctor lanced it, but gave him no permanent benefit."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was then resorted to, and the result was all we could have wished for. The carbuncle healed quickly, and his health is now perfect."  
—H. S. Rozzie, Champlain, Va.

## The Only Sarsaparilla At World's Fair.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Cleveland has placed all the positions in the Indian bureau under the civil service rules. This means fewer scalps to be taken by the place hunters.

Knight of the Macabees.  
The State Commander writes us from Lincoln Neb. as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures when all other remedies fail."—Igned, F. W. Stevens, State Com.—We will not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at L. Fournier's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.

There is a town on the Upper Snake River, in Idaho, called New Sweden. Hans Hansen is Mayor, Peter Peterson, Clerk, and the common council is composed of Peter Hansen, Hans Peterson, Peter Hansen Peterson, Hans Peterson Hansen and Peter Hansen Hansen. No relationship exists among these men.—Inter Ocean.

Two Lives Saved.  
Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 319 Florida st., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

## Farmers, Attention!

## LOOK HERE!

## NOW IS THE TIME TO CONSIDER THE USE OF Phosphate, Land Plaster, Potato Grower, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Millet Seed,

## BARBED WIRE, &c., &c.

Call at our Store and we will quote you prices which are right,

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT."

IT IS EASY TO SEE ON THE

'Daugherty Visible Type Writer EVERY WORD AND LETTER

RAPID-DURABLE-SIMPLE.

Price \$75.00

MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL—write to

The DAUGHERTY TYPEWRITER COMPANY, W. N. FERRIS, State Agent. Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL BURNER

TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR ODOR. IS CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL.

WANT AGENTS on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms.

NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO. 692 CEDAR AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The National Tribune, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Only Great Paper Published at the National Capital.

Is now publishing "MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA," by Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, who commanded the Army of the Tennessee in that great achievement. It is a splendid contribution to history, and begins with the occupation of Atlanta and continues to the Grand Review at Washington.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has more distinguished contributors than any other paper in the country.

Send for "Statistics of the War," "Lancet's Words," and "Miscellaneous Memoranda." They are pamphlets, containing matters of great value and interest to every one interested in the history of the war. Price 5 cents each.

PRICE \$1 A YEAR—TWO CENTS A WEEK. Send for Sample Copies. Samples Free.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

White Sewing Machine

EQUIPPED WITH ITS NEW PINCH TENSION, TENSION INDICATOR

AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER.

The WHITE is Durably and Handsomely Built, Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment, Sews ALL Sewable Articles, And will serve and please you up to the full limit of your expectations.

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address, WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.



# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1896.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Spring is here. Clean up the streets, alleys and yards.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove, was in town, Tuesday.

Claggett's 35 cent Tea is a winner. Have you tried it?

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

One hundred doz. Canned Corn, at Claggett's. Only 5 cents a can.

Herbert L. Cope gave an entertainment at Gaylord, last evening.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Remember Arbor day. Set trees any way, whether that day or another.

Big scheme in Prize Baking Powder, at Claggett's.

Three cases of Measles were reported in town last week.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

Miss Bessie Metzler has gone to Ohio for a visit.

A snap shot in Dried Peaches, at Claggett's. Six pounds for 25 Cents.

Mrs. W. O. Braden returned from Cheboygan, last Friday.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty see Albert Kraus.

Resurrection county went republican by a big majority.

Seven of the eight Supervisors of Oscoda county, are republicans.

Buy a pair of S. H. & Co's \$3.00 Men's Combination Shoes, and you will be pleased.

D. Trotter returned from Chatham, Ontario, Tuesday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

J. P. Hildreth, of Cheney, has a few bushels of Spurry for sale.

Joka J. Niederer, Supervisor of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

Miss Jessie Taylor will teach the spring term of school, at Appenzell.

Miss Vera Jones visited with friends in Roscommon, Sunday.

Seth B. Smith, of Blaine township, was in town, Tuesday.

R. Frazier, Clerk of Blaine township, was in town Tuesday.

W. Stewart, Supervisor of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Tuesday.

Buy your Barbed Wire of S. H. & Co. now, it never was so cheap before.

The Board of Supervisors of Otsego county is composed of six Republicans and three Democrats.

Claggett's 50 cent Tea was imported by himself and is excelled by none. Try it!

Henry E. Moon, of Cheney, is a lucky man. He caught a dog killing sheep, and killed the dog.

Decorate your tables with Claggett's Silverware. It costs you nothing.

C. A. Ingerson, of the State Land Office, is in town this week. He is working for Pingree.

Land Plaster, Phosphate and Potatoes Grower is to be considered now. Call at S. H. & Co. for prices.

County Treasurer Woodburn put in the most of last week on the sick list.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

FOR RENT—A cottage of five rooms, and good barn. Enquire of J. C. Hanson, this office.

A full stock of Detroit White Lead Work Paints, Oils and Varnishes at Albert Kraus.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., Monday evening, the 27th, at the usual hour.

If you enjoy a good cup of coffee, drink Claggett's Maudling Java and Arabian Mocha, mixed.

Rev. R. L. Cope exchanged pulpits with Rev. Fee of Gaylord, last Sunday.

Get prices on Nails, Barbed Wire, and Builders Hardware of Albert Kraus, before purchasing elsewhere.

The Supervisors will meet next Monday for organization and consultation.

The AVALANCHE is pleased to see Mack Taylor on the street, after his long illness.

Albert Kraus has a fine line of fishing tackle, and it is astonishing how low his prices are.

It is reported that eleven new families have come into the county this spring, to make homes.

The first thunder storm of the season, and a good rain, came last Sunday morning.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Mrs. Marshall's, Friday April 17th.

The people of Gaylord are anxious to secure an extension of the AuSable and Northwestern railroad to their city.

An expert accountant has been overhauling the accounts of Alpena county, and finds the treasury shy \$8,672.60.

The Michigan Central will sell tickets to the Prohibition State Convention at Lansing, for one fair for the round trip.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 386, F. & A. M., next Thursday evening, the 23d, at the usual hour.

S. H. & Co. have received their Spring Seeds, including Clover, Timothy and Millet. Call and get their prices.

Three men were arrested at Wolverine, last week, charged with robbing the mail between Lewiston and Big Rock.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Most Perfect Made.

Henry Knibbs, of Maple Forest, was adjudged insane, before Judge Johnson, Monday, and sent to the Asylum at Traverse City.

B. Sherman's little girl, who swallowed a pin nearly three months ago, is yet suffering greatly, with chances against her recovery.

Henry Bates has moved into the camps lately vacated by Wm. Cutler, and will put in selected bill stuff for Salling, Hanson & Co.

Remember the meeting of the farmers association at the Odell school house, the 25th, and make the fall meeting a success this year.

Sheriff Chalker drove across to Five Lake, yesterday, en route to Traverse City with Mr. Knibbs. His wife accompanied them.

Gold Medal Flour is the best spring wheat flour made, and leads all other flour. For sale by S. H. & Co.

The Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Northern Michigan, will meet in Grayling, on Friday, the 24th.

There will be a joint meeting of Marvin Post and Marvin Corps at the hall, Saturday evening, the 18th. A general attendance is desired.

During the month of March the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co. shipped from Lewiston 3,700,000 feet of lumber.

Use Boydell's Prepared Fat, they are the best in quality and cheapest in price. Every gallon warranted. For sale at Fournier's Drug store.

Martin Sobrinsky, of Wolverine, was sentenced to the penitentiary, for five years, at Cheboygan, last week, for attempting to defraud a train.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

Mrs. Charles Elkhoff started for New York, Monday morning, where she was called by a telegram, stating that her mother was stricken with paralysis.

Late last Saturday night Arthur Brink found a drunken man floundering in the river, so benumbed he could not find the shore. He waded for him at the nearest hotel.

The Mills at Lewiston closed last week for repairs, which were much needed after a years hard run, night and day. They will start again by May 1st.

Hon. L. G. Dufoe, of Alpena, said to the East Tawas Gazette that there is far less Pingree sentiment in Alpena than outsiders are made to believe by the newspaper reports.

John Tolman, of Frederic, was arrested last Saturday, on complaint of one Kolka, for keeping his saloon open on Sunday, March 28th. The examination was set for the 22d.

The preliminary steps have been taken at Lewiston to secure a Summer Normal School in that village, for the benefit of the teachers in this part of the state.

FOR SALE—I have some fine currant bushes, both red and black, three years old, which I will sell at low figures.

L. MORTENSON.

Chas. W. Bahel, who was accidentally shot by Peter Manning at Otsego Lake, last fall, has just recovered a judgment for \$2000 for his injury, in the Saginaw Court.

F. L. Robbins this week traded the village property formerly owned by C. E. Nichols, to Wm. Osterman, of South Branch, for his farm.—Roscommon News.

L. T. Wright has the improvements in his residence practically completed, and the change gives them one of the most pleasant homes imaginable. May the live long and enjoy it.

The Michigan Central will sell tickets to Detroit and return for one fare for the round trip, on May 6th and 7th, good to return up to and including the 8th, on account of the Republican state convention.

The quarantine of the Manistee House, on account of Diphtheria, was raised yesterday morning, and the boarders scattered for the camps.—There has been much comment concerning the action of the Board of Health in this case.

John F. Quinn, formerly of Saginaw, but who has made his home in Grayling for the past two years, has been sick for a good part of 1895, two or three times dangerously so, has been at work for the past two months, and is getting strong again.

Rev. Mr. Mawhorter will deliver a temperance sermon, at the Methodist Protestant Church, next Sunday afternoon. All Good Templars are requested to meet at their hall, at 2.30. Everybody invited. By order of committee.

Mrs. Wm. Walker, of Mackinaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilcox, of this township, died at her home yesterday morning. The remains will be brought here for interment to day. Further notice of her death next week.

We believe that never before in the history of Cheboygan were there so many deaths in the city in the same length of time as there has been since last Sunday morning. We heard of ten deaths from Sunday up to last evening.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The telephone line from Lewiston to Atlanta is completely equipped, and the transmitters are the finest we ever saw, rendering conversation in an ordinary tone of voice perfectly distinct. We hope brother West will make a bag of money for his enterprise.

The M. E. Church was well filled, considering the inclemency of the weather, last Thursday evening for the entertainment given by H. L. Cope, for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society. The exercises of every description were good, and the receipts \$22.00.

Last Thursday Salling Hanson & Co. shipped to England five car loads (Winter White Pine), some of which was sixty feet long, and over two feet square. The firm has booked orders for twenty-five car loads more, and seems to enjoy a world-wide reputation for their promptness in filling special bills.

Joseph Bassett, a former resident here, now of Petoskey, has been in town the past week, canvassing for "Famous American Men and Women," a fine work. He has had the misfortune to lose his left leg at the hip, since he left here, but has not lost his push and win, and will yet make a success of life.

Whose hen.—Bluffton, O., April 6th, 1896. M. C. car No. 43230 cedar posts received Saturday. About in the middle of the car, between the ends of two piles, was found a live hen, hale and hearty, and enroute laid an egg. It had a nice resting place, but could not get out. The boys wondered how in thunder the hen got in there. One of them took it home, while another one sucked the Michigan hen egg. This was the first Michigan poultry shipped into this yard.

Lewiston Locals.—Journal.

William Mantz is on the sick list. Sheriff Nelson went to Grayling on yesterday's train.

Several new dwelling houses will be erected this spring.

The erection of the new county lock-up at this place will soon be commenced.

George Mantz returned on Monday from Big Rapids, where he has been attending business college.

Lewiston Odd Fellows are arranging for the celebration of the 77th anniversary of the order, on Sunday, April 26th.

Editor O. Palmer, of the Grayling AVALANCHE, was doing business in town yesterday. He called and swapped political opinions.

Handed in by Prof. Hubbard: "The Night Police cannot support his family on wind these cold nights. Come down with what you agreed."

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICES CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist. WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Dr. F. E. Wolfe has been appointed Health Officer by the Tp. Board.

Peter Johnson got the job of caring for the Hose and Hydrants for one year at \$150.00.

There will be a meeting of the Fire Companies, at the Town Hall, Friday evening, April 17th. All Firemen are requested to attend.

The Firemen's Second Annual Ball will be held at Hanson's hall, Thursday evening, April 23d. All are cordially invited to attend.

Grayling Firemen.

The following officers of the Fire department were elected April 8th, 1896:

Chief—Thos. A. Carney.

Assist. Chief—Olat Sorenson.

Capt. No. 1—Archie McKay.

Capt. No. 2—Peter Jorgenson.

Capt. Hook and Ladder Co.—Arth. Brink.

Lieut. No. 1—Chas. McCullough.

Lieut. No. 2—Julius Nelson.

Lieut. Hook and Ladder Co.—Fred Narrin.

Treasurer—Marion Hanson.

Republican Caucus.

The republican electors of Grayling township will meet on Friday evening, April 24th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing 17 delegates to the County Convention to be held April 25th, 1896.

By order of Tp. Committee.

Public Notice.

The tickets for the sale of my horse will be drawn at Chris. Larson's place, on Saturday evening, April 25th, 1896.

L. MORTENSON.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the County Treasurers office until April 23d for medical attention and medicine for the indigent of Crawford county, for the ensuing year.

BY ORDER OF SUPR. OF POOR.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic electors of Grayling township will meet in caucus at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 22d, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing 18 delegates to the county convention.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all residents of Grayling township, that you have until May 5th, 1896 to clean up your premises: remove all sources of filth and disease; and thoroughly disinfect all privy vaults and cess pools. It is hoped that the above order will be heeded without further notice.

Dated at Grayling this 10th day of April, 1896.

By order of the Board of Health, Wm. G. MARSH, TOWNSHIP CLERK.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Farmers Association at the Odell school house, in Grayling township, on Saturday, April 25th, 1896, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting, and to discuss the question of organizing a farmers club. All are invited to come.

H. FUNCK, SECRETARY.

Disciples of Isaac Walton are busy looking over their rods, lices and flies, and longing for the time to come when they can make a cast. It is said the streams were never so full of trout.

The Chance of a Life Time.

YOU will never have the chance again to buy on easy terms a new 8 room house with good cellar, or a 10 acres of swamp land within 80 rods of the village.

I also have for sale 1000 cords of Tamarack stove-wood, which I will sell in large or small quantities, and deliver the same if desired. Enquire at my office.

JAMES K. WRIGHT.

Mar 25, '96, tf

Mrs. Joseph Royce, of Ball, was in the village yesterday to consult a physician for injuries received Monday by being thrown from the buggy, her horse running away while driving to Jack Pine. We did not learn the result of the diagnosis, but trust that it is nothing serious. Her right side was injured.—Ros. News.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my farm, 4 miles east of Grayling, containing 100 acres, 40 acres under cultivation. Frame house of four rooms, frame barn, and other outbuildings. Good well. Sixty acres fenced with galvanized wire.

CHAS. FRANTZ.

ft13-3mo Grayling, Mich.

The Tawas HERALD is wonderfully elated over democratic victories in Michigan, but its editor was not in it; he received but 14 votes for Supervisor out of a total vote of 96, of which a large majority were democrats.

Farm for Sale.

I have 80 acres of fine farming land 1 1/2 miles from Frederic, for sale very cheap. 18 acres cleared; log house and good well of water. For further particulars enquire of

A. E. NEWMAN,

Jan 3m3 Grayling, Mich.

# Always Something New!

We want every Woman in Crawford Crawford County to come to Our Store and see our line of

**TAILOR MADE SUITS AND SKIRTS,**

which for fit and workmanship, cannot be excelled.

WE WILL ALSO

show you the most complete line of Ladies'

**SHIRT WAISTS.**

If you are not prepared to buy, it will cost you nothing to come and inspect

our line of NEW SPRING GOODS. No trouble to show goods.

**JOE ROSENTHAL.**

THE ONLY

One Price Clothing and Dry Goods House.

# STOVES, STOVES!

I am selling at lowest possible prices:

**PENINSULAR STOVES & RANGES,**

Detroit White Lead Works' Paints and Varnishes. Strictly pure White Lead;

Boiled and raw Linseed Oil; Turpentine, Japan, Shellac, Glass,

Putty, Sash and Doors.

I have also a full line of Paint Brushes, Alabastine, Gypsine,

NAILS, FLAIN & BARBED WIRE, FLOWS, HARROWS & CULTIVATORS.

The best line of FISHING TACKLE in Grayling.

I solicit a share of your trade,

A. KRAUS, Grayling, Mich.

# IT IS TIME TO THINK ABOUT DISINFECTANTS!

We are always ready to help with

advice on such points.

# THE OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE!

**LUCIEN FOURNIER**

PROPRIETOR.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL F. & P. M. R. R.**

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:55 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:40 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:30 A. M.

1:30 P. M. Way Freight, Arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

1:50 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 6:15 P. M. Detroit 8:45 P. M.

3:30 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 8:50 A. M. Detroit 11:15 A. M.

3:30 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1895.

Bay City Arrive—8:05, 7:25, 8:05, 8:45, 11:20 a. m.; 12:25, 2:00, 3:35, 5:07, 6:30, 8:50, 10:15 p. m.

Bay City—Depart—6:50, 7:00, 8:40, 10:15, 11:20 a. m.; 12:51, 2:05, 3:50, 5:23, 6:40, 8:05, 9:00 p. m.

To Port Huron—6:20 a. m.; 5:00, 9:00 p. m. Arrive from Port Huron—12:35 p. m. 8:30 p. m.

To Grand Rapids—8:40 a. m.; 8:50 p. m. From Grand Rapids—10:45, 10:15 p. m.

To Detroit—7:00, 11:30 a. m.; 6:30, 9:00 p. m. From Detroit—7:22 a. m.; 12:35, 5:07, 10:15 p. m.

To Toledo—11:20 a. m.; 1:20, 4:00 p. m. From Toledo—7:22 a. m.; 5:07, 10:15 p. m.

Chicago Express arrives—7:30 a. m.; 10:15 p. m.

Millwaukee and Chicago—8:50 p. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chicago.

Sleeping cars to and from Detroit. Trains arrive at and depart from Port St. Union depot, Detroit.

Parlor cars on day trains. Boats of the company run daily, weather permitting. \*Daily. EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

—AND THE—

**CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE,**

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, ONE YEAR, FOR \$1.35.

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the

G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each

week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

**THE WEEKLY PRESS.**

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 31 Broadway, New York. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Specimens illustrated. No fee unless you are successful. Send for free copy. Address: MUNN & CO., 31 Broadway, New York City.



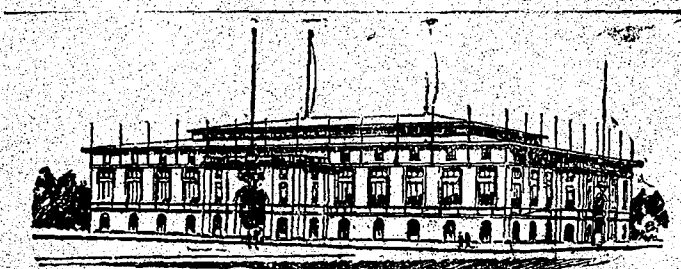
## WHERE PRESIDENTS HAVE BEEN NAMED.

CHICAGO inaugurated the idea that national convention halls should be built to hold a multitude back in May, 1860, when it built the immense wooden wigwam made famous by the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Since then the national executive committees of the two leading parties, in locating their conventions, have always demanded assurance of the ability of such cities to seat, feed and sleep a great crowd.

The most famous halls in which national conventions have been held are (or were) the two Chicago wigwams—the Lincoln and the Cleveland wigwams—the old Exposition Building and the Auditorium, Chicago, and the exposition halls in St. Louis, Minneapolis and Cincinnati. It would be hard to say which of these was most satisfactory, but in the minds of those who have attended the national conventions of the last twenty-five years the wigwam idea is least liked. The wigwam that sheltered the last Democratic national convention is especially condemned because of the general feeling of insecurity on the night of the storm that drenched the entire crowd within the walls of the ramshackle hall, and because it was large enough to hold more people than could be properly managed. With the Coliseum this year, however, the Democratic committee will be able to house its convention comfortably and securely, so that such storms as that which threw the last Cleveland convention into a panic will not be noticed.

Big Halls a Necessity. As the railroads of the country have developed, hotel accommodations increased, and newspaper telegraphing multiplied, big convention halls have not only become the fashion, but almost a necessity. The Lincoln wigwam was the first convention hall that gave a liberal space to the press and the telegraphic force that rectified to the country at large the history of that great event as it was enacted. The architect of that wigwam and of the Democratic

most important, too, is that there will be about ten spectators to each delegate. The Minneapolis hall accommodated the delegates and the press, but the city itself could not accommodate the crowd. Neither was it a large enough telegraph center to handle the millions of words of matter that was written for the great papers or other cities. The old exposition, on the lake front, Chicago, where several national conventions were held, is said to have been particularly well suited to that use in regard to size, arrangement, and all other considerations. The Auditorium, which held the convention that nominated Harrison and Morton, was in great favor with a certain element for the Democratic convention. The Auditorium will hold as many people as some of the committeemen think have



AUDITORIUM IN ST. LOUIS, WHERE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION MEETS

any right to attend the convention, and presents as well all necessary facilities for conducting business in a proper way. The Cincinnati halls, Smith & Nixon's and the exposition, were sufficient to accommodate the crowds that assembled at conventions in the days when conventions were held there. New York has had but one national convention of either of the great political parties, the Democratic of 1860, which nominated Seymour and Blair, and that was held in Tammany Hall. Even then an effort was made to stampede the convention for Pendleton, of Ohio, and

Chicago, and, by naming Cleveland and Hendricks, ended a long line of Republican victories, these nominees defeating Blaine and Logan, who were also named in Chicago. In 1888 the Democrats nominated Cleveland and Thurman at St. Louis, and the Republicans named Harrison and Morton in Chicago. In 1892 the Republicans took their Harrison and Reid convention to Minneapolis, and the Democrats named Cleveland and Stevenson in the Chicago wigwam.

The Income of One Minute. A common form of the begging letter, so sadly familiar to the rich men of America is that enclosed in a small Lord Fauntleroy envelope decorated with a curious network of pot holes and bangles. The person in charge of such correspondence is able to read very nearly every word of the mislaid with his eyes shut: "I am a little girl, twelve years of age, trying to do what I can for the fresh air fund of our town. And knowing how very, very

generous you are, but how many, many people must ask you for money, I only suggest you let us have a half of what your income amounts to for one minute. Your grateful little friend, Mamie B." That is the regular formula followed by the small girl, as the opening of the envelope proves, for the idea of getting a minute's worth of a millionaire's income is a favorite scheme in the begging letter. Earnest young gentlemen, all working in the name of charity, are fond of suggesting that the Midas they address should give them a full suit of clothing to raffie off for the benefit of the village circulating library. An eccentric dandy once sent a black satin slipper of her own to Mr. George Vanderbilt, promising if it was filled with silver dollars for the aid of her free sewing society, she would not ask any larger donation, and deploring coquettishly that the slipper was only a number one. When Mr. Vanderbilt's daily post is examined by the secretary and his assistant, a very few of these remarkable missives are selected for the perusal of their employer, and the rest are docketed and put away in a big box, where such correspondence is, oddly enough, most carefully preserved.

There is one in Venezuela that can knock a man down. Venezuela is a little republic, but she has one thing that is the biggest of its kind on earth. It is a bug—the largest insect in all the world. The creature is known as the "elephant beetle," and when full grown weighs half a pound. To be struck in the face by such a bug, flying at full speed, would make a man feel as if a mule had kicked him. This beetle, like others of its kind, both small and large, is clad in a complete suit of armor proof. This armor is made of a material far more indestructible than steel—namely, chitine. Chitine cannot be destroyed except by certain mineral acids; in other words, only the artifice of chemistry avail against it. Thus the shells of beetles that die 10,000,000 years ago have been preserved perfectly in the rocks, so that we know to-day just what these insects of antiquity looked like.

In Europe giant beetles have a considerable market value, commanding prices in proportion to their size. In London there are regular auctions of insects, and a single beetle has been known to fetch \$200. A specimen of the rare and very large Goliath beetle is worth \$60. This is the largest beetle of the Old World, and it first became known through missionaries in the Congo Basin.

The Scotch Hogmanay. If you want to make a Scotchman's blood tingle, pronounce, if you can, that outlandish word "Hogmanay." If one attempts to chase this philological freak through dictionaries and lexicons the last state of that man is worse than the first. That way madness lies. But Hogmanay to the Scotchman is Christmas and New Year's day rolled into one. It is the "right guild willie waught" that turns to revelry the last days of the passing year. After Hogmanay Sandy drops back into his grim, industrious life again.

Yule come an Yule's game An we have feasted well, Sae Jack munn to his flail again And Jeannie tae her wheel. —Montreal Star.

Mexico Is Growing. The American people are getting better acquainted with Mexico and the Mexican people than they were, but even now it will probably surprise many to learn that our nearest neighbor on the south has, according to a census taken last October, a population of 14,000,000. The population of the United States. There are 196 cities and 493 villages, not to speak of towns, ranches, and hamlets in the republic. Mexico will hold an international exposition this year and American business men who visit it will find that there is a great field in that country for American trade if it were only wisely cultivated.—Springfield Republican.

Mother—Come, Fritz, why are you so naughty to-day, just when auntie is paying us a visit? Fritz—Cause auntie told me that if I was a good boy she would sing for us this evening. —Humboldtian.

There are few women in the world who know just how deep to make the

prices in proportion to their size. In London there are regular auctions of insects, and a single beetle has been known to fetch \$200. A specimen of the rare and very large Goliath beetle is worth \$60. This is the largest beetle of the Old World, and it first became known through missionaries in the Congo Basin.

The Scotch Hogmanay. If you want to make a Scotchman's blood tingle, pronounce, if you can, that outlandish word "Hogmanay." If one attempts to chase this philological freak through dictionaries and lexicons the last state of that man is worse than the first. That way madness lies. But Hogmanay to the Scotchman is Christmas and New Year's day rolled into one. It is the "right guild willie waught" that turns to revelry the last days of the passing year. After Hogmanay Sandy drops back into his grim, industrious life again.

Yule come an Yule's game An we have feasted well, Sae Jack munn to his flail again And Jeannie tae her wheel. —Montreal Star.

Mexico Is Growing. The American people are getting better acquainted with Mexico and the Mexican people than they were, but even now it will probably surprise many to learn that our nearest neighbor on the south has, according to a census taken last October, a population of 14,000,000. The population of the United States. There are 196 cities and 493 villages, not to speak of towns, ranches, and hamlets in the republic. Mexico will hold an international exposition this year and American business men who visit it will find that there is a great field in that country for American trade if it were only wisely cultivated.—Springfield Republican.

Mother—Come, Fritz, why are you so naughty to-day, just when auntie is paying us a visit? Fritz—Cause auntie told me that if I was a good boy she would sing for us this evening. —Humboldtian.

There are few women in the world who know just how deep to make the

prices in proportion to their size. In London there are regular auctions of insects, and a single beetle has been known to fetch \$200. A specimen of the rare and very large Goliath beetle is worth \$60. This is the largest beetle of the Old World, and it first became known through missionaries in the Congo Basin.

The Scotch Hogmanay. If you want to make a Scotchman's blood tingle, pronounce, if you can, that outlandish word "Hogmanay." If one attempts to chase this philological freak through dictionaries and lexicons the last state of that man is worse than the first. That way madness lies. But Hogmanay to the Scotchman is Christmas and New Year's day rolled into one. It is the "right guild willie waught" that turns to revelry the last days of the passing year. After Hogmanay Sandy drops back into his grim, industrious life again.

Yule come an Yule's game An we have feasted well, Sae Jack munn to his flail again And Jeannie tae her wheel. —Montreal Star.

Mexico Is Growing. The American people are getting better acquainted with Mexico and the Mexican people than they were, but even now it will probably surprise many to learn that our nearest neighbor on the south has, according to a census taken last October, a population of 14,000,000. The population of the United States. There are 196 cities and 493 villages, not to speak of towns, ranches, and hamlets in the republic. Mexico will hold an international exposition this year and American business men who visit it will find that there is a great field in that country for American trade if it were only wisely cultivated.—Springfield Republican.

Mother—Come, Fritz, why are you so naughty to-day, just when auntie is paying us a visit? Fritz—Cause auntie told me that if I was a good boy she would sing for us this evening. —Humboldtian.

There are few women in the world who know just how deep to make the

prices in proportion to their size. In London there are regular auctions of insects, and a single beetle has been known to fetch \$200. A specimen of the rare and very large Goliath beetle is worth \$60. This is the largest beetle of the Old World, and it first became known through missionaries in the Congo Basin.

The Scotch Hogmanay. If you want to make a Scotchman's blood tingle, pronounce, if you can, that outlandish word "Hogmanay." If one attempts to chase this philological freak through dictionaries and lexicons the last state of that man is worse than the first. That way madness lies. But Hogmanay to the Scotchman is Christmas and New Year's day rolled into one. It is the "right guild willie waught" that turns to revelry the last days of the passing year. After Hogmanay Sandy drops back into his grim, industrious life again.

Yule come an Yule's game An we have feasted well, Sae Jack munn to his flail again And Jeannie tae her wheel. —Montreal Star.

## TO BE WORN BUT ONCE.

The Empress of Russia's \$200,000 Coronation Robe.

A fifth of a million of dollars for a dress to be worn only once. Just think of it! That amount of money invested at 5 per cent. would bring in a tidy little income of \$12,000 a year of \$1,000 a month. Most women would be willing to accept the responsibility of worrying along on \$12,000 a year, and run the risk of affording one or two becoming gowns in the bargain. The lump sum of \$200,000, which this rate of interest represents, has already been invested in a coronation robe for Alexandra Feodorovna, Empress of Russia. For a few hours on the 24th of May she will wear this gown which has taken six months to complete. It then becomes practically state property, and will spend the remainder of its existence in a glass case labeled, "Coronation Robe of Her Imperial Majesty Alexandra Feodorovna, Empress-Consort of Russia."

A \$200,000 costume lying useless in a glass case, after a few hours' wear, will make a nice target for the eloquence of anarchists, nihilists, socialists and all the other "isms" in which Russia abounds. It may be imagined that they will do full justice to its every pearl and diamond, its fretwork of golden threads and the six months of patient toil that it took to complete it. Two hundred thousand dollars will by no means complete the cost of the Empress's coronation costume. There is also the ermine-line mantle of burnished silver brocade. And the state jewels, the coronet of which is estimated to have cost \$1,000,000.

The necklet contains some of the finest crown jewels in Europe, and in addition to these state gems she will wear all the gifts of jewelry which her husband has given to her since their

naughty boys and girls which every body knows. His child was delighted, and when some of his circle of literary friends saw it they urged him to have it published before he would bring it out. "Well," said Dr. Hoffmann, "give me eighty gulden" (about \$25), "and try your fortune. Don't make it expensive, and don't make it too strong. Children like to tear books as well as to read them, and nursery-books ought not to be hellebore. They ought to last only a time." An edition of fifteen hundred was quickly sold, and now one hundred and seventy-five editions have appeared in Germany and forty in England, and it has been translated into Russian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, French, Italian and Portuguese, and it has penetrated India, Africa and Australia.

## WHIPPED AT LAST.

How the Rally of a Michigan Logging Camp Was Defeated.

In the logging camps of Michigan might make right, and the man who has whipped all comers in fair fights is king of his camp.

One of these, said a logger to a Washington Star reporter, was very boastful of his exploits. He had been the victor in a dozen fights, and no one cared to enter the lists with him, but every man in the camp hated the champion. Going into a saloon one day he announced:

"I'm tired of these babies in the camp. I ain't had a good fight in Michigan. I can whip my weight in dogs, wildcats or anything that breathes for \$100."

A meek-looking man took the bet and arrangements for the fight were made. It was to take place in a closed room, one week from the time the bet was made.



THE RUSSIAN EMPRESS' \$200,000 CORONATION ROBE.

marriage. Surely Solomon, even in his palmest days, could not go the Empress one better.

If any occasion could justify the resurrection of that once popular stand-by—"Dames description," it would be an attempt to give an adequate idea of this wonderful gown, which represents the work of so many skillful hands. A world-famed milliner constructed it, a world-famed jeweler directed its adornment.

## SERVED FORTY YEARS.

Miss Stone Has Been Postmistress That Length of Time.

Miss Martha Elvira Stone has been postmistress at North Oxford, Mass., for forty years. Franklin Pierce was the President who appointed her. A queer old daguerreotype of Miss Stone was exhibited at the World's Fair as the oldest United States postmistress, but this is a new picture of her, taken only a few weeks ago.

Miss Stone is 79 years old and a cousin of Clara Barton, the great army nurse.



MISS MARTHA ELVIRA STONE.

She is a remarkable old woman, full of vitality, and has her queer little post office in the front room of her dwelling house.

## A Famous Book.

Concerning the making of that most popular of all child's books, "Shoe-Headed Peter," its author, Dr. Hoffmann, of Frankfurt, Germany, tells this story: He had been searching high and low for a suitable picture-book for his two-year-old boy, but in vain. At last he purchased a blank copy-book and told his wife he was going to make a picture-book for the boy—"one he can understand, and in which the tedious words 'be obedient,' 'be calm,' 'be industrious,' are brought home in a manner which impresses the young child." He knew nothing of drawing, but he set to work and produced the gruesome picture of all the

The day came, and the champion called, "Bring on your animal!" The man who had bet against the king of the camp brought his antagonist in a large sack, which had been deposited behind the stove in the saloon where the match had been entered into. The weather just beginning to get cold, the gladiator entered the room, the sack was emptied and the people crowded at the window to see the contest. Out of the sack came three large horned nests, the occupants of which had been revived by the heat.

They issued from the nests in swarms and lit over the man. He fought them for a minute or two, then, with a yell, jumped through the window, carrying sack and glass with him, never stopping until he reached the river, into which he jumped.

"Said he could whip his weight in anything that breathed," remarked the meek little man, as he pocketed the stakes, "but about five pounds of hornets knocked him out in the first round."

Deaths from Chloroform. It is stated that fifty-two deaths occurred within the past year in the United Kingdom from the administration of chloroform. This would be a fearful indictment against the use of that anesthetic if we only knew what was the relative proportion of patients submitted to its influence and to the influence of other anesthetics. In other words, if the number of chloroform cases were fifty-two times the number of nitrous oxide cases, chloroform would be no more dangerous, although it might have caused fifty-two deaths for one death caused by the latter anesthetic.

Uncle Mose—"Dat dog is ma best friend, an I wouldn't sell 'um fo' nothin'." Van Pelt—"I'll give you fifty cents for him." Uncle Mose—"He's yo' dog!" —Yonkers News.

A girl who has a poor form deserves admiration for the clever manner in which she hides it.

## MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

Britain's Ambassador to France—Once Governor-General of Canada.

Out of the dust and din which England's bold proposition to conquer the Sudan has raised in France rises the form of the imperious Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the most distinguished diplomat of the times. France is fighting angry with England, and the relations between the two countries are tense as a loaded string. All England looks to the Marquis of Dufferin to smooth down the ruffled feathers of the Gallic bird, and if he fails in this amazingly difficult task it will be because the affair transcends the power of the master hand at diplomacy. The Marquis has won his honors fairly, and he has no end of them. Not even a tithe of them can be given here, but it may be said that he has occupied every lofty post in the diplomatic service of his country and its collateral in-



MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

terests. He is now above 70 years of age, and in his long career has been of vast service to his government. He has been secretary of state for India, and of war, too. He was viceroy of India and governor general of Canada.



AN ORATOR'S LITTLE RUSE.

At a public dinner there was on the table in front of Edward Everett an ornate dish, with two miniature silk American flags stuck into the vial. A waiter removed it from the table to the sideboard that it might be carved. As soon as Mr. Everett missed the dish he seemed seriously annoyed and whispered to another waiter to replace it. A gentleman sitting near noticed this little by scene and was surprised that the great man should appear annoyed at the disappearance of the dish and delighted at its reappearance. When the orator made his speech in response to a national toast the mystery was explained. For as he warmed with his theme—the greatness of the republic—the spoke of the emotions excited by the flag of the union, whose folds they beheld gracefully festooned around the walls. Suddenly, as if moved by the impulse of the moment, he seized the two little flags from the dish and waved them, one in each hand, above his head, and the company applauded the act.

## TOM PLATT WRITES VERSE.

Mr. Platt has two trunks at his old home in Owego full of campaign songs. He had just left Yale College when he commenced writing and he has a record in this respect which is marvelous. A few years ago he was the guest of the newspaper men of the Fellowship Club. He was called upon for a speech. He looked around the board and saw politicians of the two parties, literary critics, artists and dramatists. All expected a speech from him. Instead he recited an original poem which he composed that afternoon in his office, telling of the ultimate fate of a mischievous yet enthusiastic pig. Mr. Platt's poem was the speech of the evening, and was received with roars of laughter. This rhymester and sentimentalist of campaign songs is the Republican master of New York State.—New York Sun.

## TOOK HIM FOR THE CONGRESSMAN.

An amusing story is told in Washington of a Northern Congressman who made a mistake in the identity of a well-known Congressman the other day. There is a janitor whom members frequently mistake for ex-Congressman Sperry, of Connecticut. The man on whom the story is told was on his way to the Senate restaurant when he met the janitor, whom he took for Sperry. Being well acquainted with the ex-Congressman, he invited him to take lunch with him. The janitor, feeling highly flattered, accepted the invitation. They went over, and after enjoying the delicacies of the season, the Northern Congressman passed him a 50-cent clip, which he immediately lit and proceeded to enjoy. Then they started back for the House, but before reaching it a page rushed up and said to the pseudo Sperry: "You are wanted up stairs to attend to some sweeping and general cleaning." The Congressman was so taken back that he was speechless for a minute, some remarks his composure he let out some remarks that filled the air with sulphur and brimstone. The Northern Congressman is not to be blamed for his mistake, says the narrator of the story, for many other members who know Sperry well have frequently spoken to the janitor for Sperry.

## ENGINEER OF DEATH.

Eugene Paul Brand has just submitted a fearful weapon to the German Minister of War. It puts all inventions in the sphere of death-dealing instruments in the shade. The Brand contrivance is a gun, which is not loaded with powder, but with compressed gas. A single charge will suffice for 2,500 shots, and volleys of fifty shots each can be fired in rapid succession. This Brand-new invention is one of the numerous and improved methods of killing people that advanced civilization is now demanding. His activity in destroying lives will doubtless win him a monument.

Western train robber—"Hold up your hands!" Reagle Languid—"Aw go to my man, cash fellow; he always awakes about my traveling bills." —Truth.

Proposing parties are the rage; In fact, they're quite the thing. But the best proposing party Is the chap who's bought the ring. —Philadelphia Record.

"One of the strong points about Julia's carpet, ma'am," said the salesman, "is that it won't show dirt as plainly as some others. You wouldn't have to sweep it nearly as often as—" "I shouldn't have to sweep it at all, young man," interrupted Mrs. Gaswell, with much sharpness. "We keep a hired girl." —Chicago Tribune.

"I see you have several books by Charles Reade," remarked the visitor, who was looking at the library. "Have you 'Hard Cash' here?" "Of course not, sir," replied Mr. Boodelle, the eminent contractor, with cold dignity. "I have a burglar-proof safe." —Chicago Tribune.

"Is Mrs. Smith at home?" asked the caller. "Physically, madam," returned the educated servant, "she is. As an abstract question, the fact cannot be denied. But in relation to your desire to see her, I have ascertained Mrs. Smith's wishes in the matter. Pray be seated until I have received advice from above." —Philadelphia Times.

The Human Brain. Professor Ranke has submitted to the German Anthropological Society the results of his investigations into the relative weights of the brain and spinal cord in man and the monkey. The elephant and the whale have heavier brains than man; the mole and certain small apes and singing birds have heavier brains in proportion to the weight of the body than man. According, however, to Professor Ranke, the weight of the brain in proportion to the weight of the spinal cord is greater in man than in any other animal.



MAN WHO WANTS BUT LITTLE HERE BELOW.

At least, so he observes. When he compares his wants with what he thinks that he deserves. —Indianapolis Journal.

Fogg says that to borrow ten dollars from a friend must be considered an X-risic experiment.—Boston Transcript.

Muggins—"Did you ever attend a box party at the opera?" Higgins—"No; I'm too fond of music." —Philadelphia Record.

"Faps, what is a 'walk in life'?" "It is that procession, my boy, in which everybody has to run like mad, or get left." —Chicago Record.

Perkins (to Jenkins)—"I heard this morning that Barlow had been arrested. What has he done?" Jenkins—"Everybody." —Harper's Bazar.

"Oh, I can recommend him to you. He is obliging, he knows his work, he is honest." "But he stole my watch!" —Yours, too! —New York Times.

"You don't see spring signs in this city much, do you?" "Oh, yes; crowds get bigger every day in front of bicycle show windows." —Chicago Post.

Mrs. Muscous—"Did you have much trouble in learning to sing so beautifully?" Miss Frankly—"Yes; especially with the neighbors." —Chicago Plain Dealer.

He can't pay his board, for his star of success.

Beneath the horizon has sunk; He's an elephant now on his landlady's hands. And that's why she's holding his trunk. —New York Sun.

"Ef yoh argifies wif er smaht man," said Uncle Eben, "you done git de wust ob it, and ef yoh argifies wif er fool yoh done waste yoh time." —Washington Star.

Young Duff—"I never talk about things that I do not understand." Old Ruff—"Really, you must be the most reticent young man in the city." —Boston Transcript.

Crimsonbeak—"Do you know Pucker-ton, the cornetist?" Yeast—"Yes, he lives within gunshot of me." "Well, you must be a frightfully bad shot." —Yonkers Statesman.

Other springs the young man's yearning. Straight his thoughts of love reveals. But these days his ardent fancy. Lightly turns to thoughts of wheels. —Chicago Record.

"What can it be that has come between Dawson and his wife? They used to be so happy together." Mrs. Dawson got the chafing-dish habit. "Oh, too bad. Poor Dawson!" —Harper's Bazar.

She—Mary John Smedley! If there wasn't another man in the world I wouldn't have him. Uncle George—Considering the opportunities that would give him for selection, I think you are right.—Boston Transcript.

City lady (in the country)—I get so impatient for the news out here. The mails are so irregular! Old-fashioned grandmother—La! So they was in my young days. Ye couldn't trust 'em at all. —Milwaukee Illustrated News.

"I really don't understand," said the fond mother to the photographer, "why you should insist on charging double for photographing the baby when even the grasping street-car corporation lets him ride free!" —Indianapolis Journal.

Though winter cease his blust'ry roar And skies may smile instead of frown, We can't believe that spring is here. —Washington Star.

Wife—"Shall I put your diamond studs in your shirt, dear?" Husband—"What on earth are you thinking of? Do you want to ruin me? I have a meeting with my creditors this morning." —Spare Moments.

"I see you had a shop-lifter at your place the other day, Berker." "Yes, it's lucky she came Thursday instead of Wednesday." "Why so?" "Every thing she took had been marked down 50 per cent. If she'd come the day before, we'd have lost that." —Harper's Bazar.

Proposing parties are the rage; In fact, they're quite the thing. But the best proposing party Is the chap who's bought the ring. —Philadelphia Record.

"One of the strong points about Julia's carpet, ma'am," said the salesman, "is that it won't show dirt as plainly as some others. You wouldn't have to sweep it nearly as often as—" "I shouldn't have to sweep it at all, young man," interrupted Mrs. Gaswell, with much sharpness. "We keep a hired girl." —Chicago Tribune.

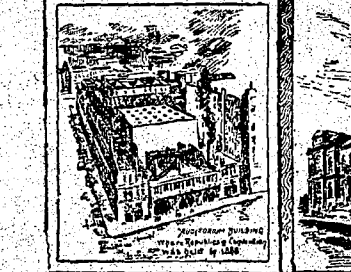
"I see you have several books by Charles Reade," remarked the visitor, who was looking at the library. "Have you 'Hard Cash' here?" "Of course not, sir," replied Mr. Boodelle, the eminent contractor, with cold dignity. "I have a burglar-proof safe." —Chicago Tribune.

"Is Mrs. Smith at home?" asked the caller. "Physically, madam," returned the educated servant, "she is. As an abstract question, the fact cannot be denied. But in relation to your desire to see her, I have ascertained Mrs. Smith's wishes in the matter. Pray be seated until I have received advice from above." —Philadelphia Times.

The Human Brain. Professor Ranke has submitted to the German Anthropological Society the results of his investigations into the relative weights of the brain and spinal cord in man and the monkey. The elephant and the whale have heavier brains than man; the mole and certain small apes and singing birds have heavier brains in proportion to the weight of the body than man. According, however, to Professor Ranke, the weight of the brain in proportion to the weight of the spinal cord is greater in man than in any other animal.



MAIN ENTRANCE CHICAGO COLISEUM.



CHICAGO COLISEUM, WHERE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WILL MEET

wigwam of 1892, as well, had in mind a theater. The convention in the first wigwam was on the stage, the press occupied the place of the orchestra, and the audience was in the pit and the galleries. In the Democratic wigwam the stars of the convention were on the stage, the press occupied places in the wings back of the stage, the ordinary delegates were in the pit, and the audi-



CHICAGO COLISEUM, WHERE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WILL MEET

both parties have been wary of New York ever since. Baltimore, in the early days of the present great parties, was the great political convention city. It had the convention that nominated Van Buren and Johnson, and the next four that succeeded in the Democratic party, that of 1840, when Van Buren was nominated the second time, and without a vice-president; that of 1844, which named Polk and Dallas; 1848, which named Lewis Cass and Butler, and 1852, which named Pierce and King. Those conventions were easily accommodated in ordinary sized halls, for the crowds that attended them were as nothing compared to the throngs that flow into convention cities nowadays.

First in the West in 1856. The Democratic convention of 1856, which nominated Buchanan and Breckinridge, was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, the first one in the West. That of 1860 first met at Charleston, S. C., but adjourned, without accomplishing much, to Baltimore, where Douglas and Johnson were placed in the field, against Lincoln and Hamlin, who were named in the Chicago wigwam. The Republicans moved their next convention to Baltimore, where Lincoln was renominated, and Johnson succeeded Hamlin in the second place on the ticket. That year the Democrats held their first convention in Chicago, and nominated McClellan and Pendleton. In 1868 they went to New York for the only national con-

vention ever held in that city, and named Seymour and Blair as their leaders. In the same year Grant got his first nomination in Chicago, with Colfax in the second place on the ticket.

In 1872 Grant was renominated at Philadelphia, with Wilson, their Democratic opponents, Greeley and Brown, being nominated at Baltimore—the last national political convention held in that city. In 1876 Tilden and Hendricks were nominated at St. Louis, and Hayes and Wheeler at Cincinnati. The latter city also held the next Democratic convention, that of 1880, which placed Hancock and English in the field, their opponents, Garfield and Arthur, being named in the Exposition Building in Chicago.

In 1884 the Democrats came back to

CHICAGO COLISEUM, WHERE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WILL MEET







